

COLONEL SHIES
AT ELIHU ROOT."Won't Stand for Him" as
Temporary Chairman.La Follette May Really Hold
Balance of Power.Roosevelt Counting on South-
ern Stamped.

BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.

CHICAGO, May 24.—(Exclusive Dispatch.) Orville M. Shies, who will conduct all contacts in behalf of Col. Roosevelt in the Republican National Convention, brought word today that Roosevelt will not stand for Elihu Root as temporary chairman. Root is the personal friend of both Mr. Taft and Roosevelt, but it is understood to lean strongly to Mr. Taft's cause.

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Up to the time this announcement was made, the managers of the convention had expected the highest honor of the convention to come on the majority and minority reports of the committee on Credentials. It is thought tonight the real test of the strength of Mr. Taft and Roosevelt will come in the battle over the temporary chairman.

Col. Harry S. New in going over the table of delegates selected, taking what he termed the best Roosevelt vote, figured only 187 Roosevelt delegates after allowing the former President all the delegates to be assigned yesterday and the fifty-two named by the Roosevelt men, but who they do not consider are instructed for the column.

In further a test on the selection of Senator Root, politicians declare the Roosevelt men would be swayed to the winds party president and thereby weaken their cause, while in holding out for the Roosevelt men they would make a better case, it is contended.

What is considered the best table of delegates to date from the Roosevelt shambles gives the column 411 delegates. Forty-four more delegates are to be added to complete the representation at the convention. New Jersey is to name twenty-eight, South Dakota ten, and Arizona six. These added to the fifty-two delegates for Roosevelt will give him 495. Added to them are fifty-two delegates for the column, making a total of 547 when Col. New returned, which would be thirty-three fewer than the majority of the convention.

The Roosevelt calculators are banking on a stampede of the southern delegates to put the former in the majority on the Credentials Committee report.

Senator La Follette, with his thirty-three instructed delegates, and Senator Cummins with his six instructed men, may hold the balance of power, and he is in a position to tip up the contest, it is pointed out.

Politicians do not believe it possible for La Follette to win his thirty-three or either Taft or Roosevelt.

Under the convention rules each state names a representative on the Committee on Credentials, who will pass on the temporary roll of the delegates as compiled by the National Committee. That body will start to sit as a judicial body in Chicago on June 5 to hear testimony in the contest.

That will decide them in making up the temporary roll and the delegates seated by the National Committee will be the ones who will vote when the test comes over the majority and minority report from the Committee on Credentials to determine the permanent roll of the convention.

"YOU KNOW ME" WILSON.

James an Address to the People of New Jersey, and Takes a Nap at Six.

BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.

TRENTON (N. J.) May 24.—Gov. Wilson issued today a "radio" address to the voters of New Jersey, in which he explained why he did not take the stump to ask for their votes at the coming primaries, and attacked his opponents who have organized against him and placed on the primary ticket a full set of "uninstructed" delegates to the national convention. The New Jersey Government continues.

"I was unwilling to canvass the State for your vote. I have spoken frequently in the last few months in other States, because my friends thought I ought to make myself personally known there; but that could not be urged as a reason in New Jersey."

Gov. Wilson then takes up State affairs. He reminds voters of his fight against former United States Senator James Smith, Jr., and tells them he opposed the re-election of Senator Smith and favored James E. Martin, the incumbent, because the people of the State expressed their preference for Mr. Martin at the primaries. He reviews recent State political history and continues.

"This is the whole ground of my offending. I insisted that the party should keep faith with the people in the matter of the Senatorship as in all other matters. I insisted that the party should keep faith with the people in the matter of the Senatorship as in all other matters. I insisted that the party should keep faith with the people in the matter of the Senatorship as in all other matters."

What concerns us and makes the matter very much larger and more serious than the more incidental question of whether I am to be nominated at Baltimore or not, is the fact that this is Mr. Smith's attempt to re-

establish his control over the Democratic party and put himself once more in a position to make the Democratic machine an adjunct and partner of the old Republican machine in serving the special interests in New Jersey. It is the last desperate attempt of the old and discredited regime to destroy and supplant the new."

FRANKNESS OF LA FOLLETTE.

He Is Not for Prohibition and Ad-
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"Do you believe in prohibition?" asked Mr. Scott.

"No," answered the candidate almost before the question was out.

The crowd cheered his answer.

La Follette went on:

"I don't think that was fair of you. That had not entered into the discussion of the campaign and is not an issue, but you have my answer. Col. Roosevelt will be here tomorrow morning and he will have the same question to them and see if they answer it as I did."

Senator La Follette said the cost of living had doubled in twelve years, when, as a result of improved methods of production it should have been halved.

"A dozen years ago," he exclaimed, "God's law of supply and demand fixed the price of living the world over. Today, however, the law prevails and competition no longer exists and there are men and combinations who fix the prices."

SEES REIGN OF TERROR.

McKinley Say Roosevelt Men Are
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Mr. McKinley declared it was be-
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"That the time has come when the
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"No," answered the candidate almost
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The crowd cheered his answer.

La Follette went on:

profitably sold his steel plants to the
interior, and the United States Steel
Corporation was recalled by the
defense today and further
cross-examined at the hearings in
the suit to dissolve the corporation.

Are You Sure, he was asked, "that
there were daily seven plants left when
you sold out your wire concern to
John W. Gates in 1909?"The witness conceded later, how-
ever, that there were several "strong
concerns" he had overlooked.Stevenson stated that overtures for
the sale of his company had been
made by the merged company."I wanted to sell because I was
hard up. If I had \$2,000,000 to op-
erate the plant, I never would have
sold."

THE OHIO SCORE.

THIRTY-FOUR TO EIGHT.

BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.

COLUMBUS, May 24.—Col. Roose-
velt gained two more delegates in
the Ohio primary yesterday than have
creditors, making a total of thirty-
four delegates to the national com-
mittee.

The official count to President
Taft's eight. The official count to
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When Miss Vicario went to Mex-
ico City to sing stellar roles at the
Government Opera house some weeks
later, Guyer, who had been in the
enthusiasm in his applause. He

The two were married by a priest
and on Tuesday sailed for London
via the Holland-American line. Miss
Vicario will sing in London until
fall, when she will return to Mexico
City and sing with Benet. Although
she takes great pride in the fact that
she is an American and receives all
her support from her native land, she
is an American teacher.The jury was out about four hours
and took several ballots.The defendants were J. B. Pierce
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Happenings on the Pacific Slope.

MUST RESTORE CASH ADVANCED.
Congressman Kent's Company Gets Judgment.
Money Was Advanced Him to Procure Land.

THE VIRGINIA
HEATER—
The Woman
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Los Angeles Daily Times

NEAR DEATH IN WATER.
Son's Heroism Saves Life of Father When Fishing Boat Capsized at Mouth of Columbia River.

ASTORIA (Or.) May 24.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] William Bishop and his 14-year-old son, George W. Bishop, who fish for the Ft. Warren Packing Company, had a narrow escape from drowning at the mouth of the river yesterday afternoon, and that the father did not lose his life was due to the heroism of the young son.

THE LAD, ALTHOUGH TANGLED IN THE net and in imminent danger of being dragged down, managed to swim to one of the life preservers that was floating a short distance away, and returning to his father, he carried him to the shore.

WORK OF THE SPECIAL SESSION.
Arizona Legislature Tables Another Bill Providing for Election of State Officials Next November.

PHOENIX (Ariz.) May 24.—Another bill providing for the election of an entire new set of state officers next November was introduced in the Arizona Assembly today, and tabled.

THE STATE FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S Clubs in Paso Robles unanimously adopted a resolution endorsing the tuberculosis milk test, today.

THE FEDERATION WAS A UNIT ALSO as to the sentiment back of the resolution to control the social evil. There was a desire to make no mistake, and the first resolution was laid upon the table, as it gave too wide a scope to the men back of the proposed law.

REPORT ON CALIFORNIA.
SAN FRANCISCO, May 24.—Bank clearings as reported to the California Development Board by the several clearing-house cities for the week ending May 17, 1912, with percentage comparisons with the corresponding week of 1911:

LOS ANGELES, \$22,342,100; increase, 14.5.
OAKLAND, \$2,452,769; increase, 12.6.
SAN FRANCISCO, \$1,448,483; increase, 18.5.
SAN DIEGO, \$2,496,912; increase, 29.0.
STOCKTON, \$739,122; increase, 27.8.
SAN JOSE, \$605,628; increase, 29.0.
PASADENA, \$918,878.51; increase, 11.2.

SPRINKLE'S HEIRS SUE.
ALLEGED TAXES TOO HIGH.
Special to Federal Western Telegram Line.

LOS ANGELES, May 24.—Sprinkle's heirs, named in the will of their father and mother the late Claus and Anna Christina Sprinkle, and the corporations controlled by them, today, in eight separate actions filed in the Superior Court, sued to recover from the city and county of San Francisco a total of \$1,111,111.11.

RAILROAD WILL EXTEND.
PERMITTED TO ISSUE BONDS.
SAN FRANCISCO, May 24.—Permit to issue bonds to the amount of \$1,100,000 for construction purposes was sought yesterday in a petition filed with the State Railroad Commission by the Marysville and Colusa branch of the Northern Railway Company.

MEETING OF PHARMACEUTICALS.
LOS ANGELES MEN ELECTED.
[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

DEL MONTE (Cal.) May 24.—Edward Barr of San Francisco was elected president of the California Pharmaceutical Association and San Jose selected for the meeting place next year, at the close of the annual convention.

SLOPE BRIEFS.
Leaves a Half Million.
SAN FRANCISCO, May 24.—An appraisal of \$596,513.41 has been placed on the estate of Charles Page, the well-known attorney, who died recently, and whose will has been admitted to probate in the Superior Court.

WHI HEAR FRUIT MEN.
SACRAMENTO, May 24.—[By A. P. Night Wire.] The State Railroad Commission will hold a session in this city tomorrow, the meeting to be in the Senate chamber at the capitol, for the purpose of considering the petition of the deciduous fruit growers of California for the State Railroad Commission to intercede with the Interstate Commerce Commission to have interstate rates on deciduous fruits reduced.

Memorial Day Excursions.
Reduced fare round trip tickets will be sold between Los Angeles and San Francisco May 25 and 26, and between Los Angeles and San Francisco May 26 and 27, at 50 cents each.

The Sewing Machine Without A Peer

"Sunset Rotary"
—\$35—
—The Tension Is Automatically Operated. —No Adjustments Necessary.



—The Automatic Tension is one of the biggest features of the Sunset Rotary Sewing Machine.
—When you sew on a chiffon the thread locks in the center of the material. It does not draw and is not liable to rip.

—Then when you change to a heavy material, the tension automatically adjusts itself and locks in the center. That's what is meant by the automatic tension.
—This machine is guaranteed for ten years against mechanical defects, but they will give good service for a lifetime.

—There is no right or wrong side to the seam, both sides are alike.
—All working parts are oiled from above—no need to lift the head.
—Really there are so many features in which the Sunset Rotary excels, that it would take an hour to explain them to you.

—Come in and inspect these famous Sewing Machines.
—Pay \$2.00 and the machine will be delivered to your home, \$1.00 a week after that. NO INTEREST.

ARTHUR LETTS
Broadway Dept. Store
1001 1/2 ST. BOWY 4944. BROADWAY COR. 4TH. L.A.

PREACHES RACIAL RESPECT.
Baptist Minister from Massachusetts Deprecates Tendency to Bait the Foreigner.

JACKSONVILLE (Fla.) May 24.—A currency system allowing adequate contraction after financial upheavals, is just as necessary as a system allowing expansion to meet emergencies, according to Lee McClung, treasurer of the United States, in a speech today before the convention of the Georgia Bankers, at Atlantic Beach, Fla.

UNDER THE KNIFE.
MILLIONAIRE WIFE ILL.
[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

OAKLAND, May 24.—Mrs. Evelyn Smith, wife of F. M. Smith, the millionaire "box king," underwent an operation last night to relieve appendicitis. While the case was an uneventful one, the operation was successful and the doctors say the condition of the patient is satisfactory.

ESQUIMA CURED IN 10 TO 30 DAYS.
The Parts Medicine Co., 224 First Street, St. Louis, Mo., manufacturers of Laxative Bismuth Quinine, have a new and wonderful cure for GOUT, GRAVEL, RHEUMATISM, which they guarantee to cure any case of GOUT, GRAVEL, RHEUMATISM, in 10 to 30 days, and will refund money if it fails.

Yosemite. Select camping party now assembling. Fifty persons. Various vacation at little expense. One month, all expenses, \$75.00.
See WEBER, KILB & ARMSTRONG, 215 Grant Bldg., Main 1821, F.O.B.

Memorial Day Excursions.
Reduced fare round trip tickets will be sold between all points May 25 and 26, and between Los Angeles and San Francisco May 26 and 27, at 50 cents each.

Try Marine Eye Remedy for Red, Weak, Watery Eyes and Grated Lids.

falls
are booming in
Yosemite Valley
and the road is open to the BIG TREES

The Santa Fe—is operating a through sleeper daily—to Merced.
making easy connection for the valley.
Spring weather in Yosemite is sunshiny and delightful—
Our new picture folder gives information you want
Phone or call on me for reservations.
E. W. McGee, Gen. Agt. Santa Fe—534 So. Spring St.
Phone A5324—Main 728—Broadway 1559.

Goodysar
Costs
The Central California Traction Company are selling railway at bargain prices, on easy terms. Call, write or phone for particulars. The fertility of the soil is unsurpassed.
The water supply is ample. The climate is healthful. Large markets are near by; sixteen electric trains pass daily to and from Sacramento, sixteen miles away.
An extraordinary opportunity is offered to the
Small Investor
and
The Small Farmer
to attain a home and independence. For full particulars, call, write or phone at once. Special appointments for those who cannot call during business hours.
ROBINSON-CRANE CO., Inc.
Sole Agents for Southern Cal.
420 State Bldg., Los Angeles.

Consolidation Sale of Pianos
Our heads just received from our other store. Now in the time. Must dispose of them at once. Mophead, Ludwig, Marshall, Wurlitzer, Mason, Kimball, Chickering, Schuler, Russell-Lane, Harvard Standard, Olin, King, Wagon, Mathews, Upright from \$175.00 up. 12.00 month up.
N. W. FISHER,
325 N. Broadway (Opp. Times Comm.)

"Everything Outing and Athletic"
DYAS-CLINE CO.
214 W. Third Street

ASKS FUND TO FIGHT PLAGUE.

Half Million Wanted by the Marine Hospital Service.

Money Also Needed to Keep Out the Yellow Fever.

Warfare Continues Against the Infected Rodents.

(Special by Federal Wire Telegram Line.)

LOS ANGELES TIMES BUREAU, Washington, May 24.—Secretary of the Treasury MacVegh yesterday asked Congress to furnish the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service with an additional appropriation of \$500,000 to be used in fighting the bubonic plague on the Pacific Coast. The service, in its work of eradicating the disease, the secretary said, is spending at the rate of \$14,000 a month, and provided there are no new outbreaks, at least four or five years will be necessary to complete the task.

The money may be needed also, the report shows, in fighting yellow fever, which now exists in several South American ports and in Panama, which usually comes northward as summer advances.

Considerable vigilance will be necessary, Mr. MacVegh said, to prevent disease from appearing in the southern States.

"No cases of human plague have been found in the cities of California since August 6, 1911," continued the report. "The disease, however, has been prevailing among ground squirrels in the country, human cases have occurred in the rural districts since that year.

"On account of the proximity of San Francisco, Oakland and Berkeley to the infected rural districts, and the possibility of the importation of the disease from other countries, rats are being captured in these cities and examined to determine the presence of the disease in the rodents.

"The California State Board of Health has ordered the Marine Hospital Service in so far as the limited funds of the former will permit. It may be noted in passing that the disease has not been eradicated and it is said that the money at present available for use by the State Board of Health is very limited."

The secretary states that on account of the magnitude of the plague problem, it is not possible to say accurately how long it will take to eradicate the disease. He advises that as much as it has gained a foothold in a country of most diversified terrain, much of which is under cultivation, too much reliance should not be placed in the efforts of individual land owners.

The fund still available for fighting the plague amounts to \$112,750. This will last until September, 1912.

"The view of the United States Secretary of Health," said Secretary MacVegh, "that there exists one unknown plague focus in this country, and that possibly the disease is unknown among many rodents, is evident that unless this fund be replenished the work of eradication must be discontinued and the country exposed to a considerable menace."

NEW RECORD FOR EXPORTS. IMPORTS ALSO INCREASING. (BY A. P. DAY WIRE TO THE TIMES.) WASHINGTON, May 24.—A new high record for foreign commerce will be established by the United States in the fiscal year 1912, ending with next month. Growth has been especially marked in the export trade, but imports also show a substantial increase. Figures for ten months to date of April made public today by the Commerce and Labor Department's Bureau of Statistics indicate that exports for the year will approximate \$2,500,000,000, exceeding \$1,000,000,000 the previous high record made in 1911, while the imports total, about \$1,800,000,000, will top the 1911 record of \$1,600,000,000 by more than \$200,000,000.

Widening. GREAT CREVASSE GROWS LARGER. MISSISSIPPI TORRENT TEARS EMBANKMENT AWAY.

to action, and work on the protection levee in the rear of Gretna and McDonoughville will be started at once to keep out back water.

CALL ON GOV. WILSON.

New Jersey Executive Addresses

Several Hundred Delegates to Navigation Congress.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

TRENTON (N. J.), May 24.—About 250 delegates to the International Navigation Congress at Philadelphia visited Gov. Wilson today at the State House.

Gov. Wilson told them the United States was the most unselfish nation in the world because, having practically abolished her merchant marine by legislative policy, she was now engaged in the great task of building the Panama Canal, which would benefit every nation.

The congress will resume its business session at Philadelphia tomorrow.

ENTERTAINED BY PREMIER.

European Envoys for Panama-Pacific Exposition Are Guests of Giolitti in Rome.

(BY A. P. DAY WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

ROME, May 24.—The Panama-Pacific Exposition Commission, accompanied by American Ambassador O'Brien, today visited Premier Giolitti, who entertained them for nearly an hour. He displayed immediate interest in the Panama Canal and promised that Italy would participate adequately in the exposition.

Disturbed.

MRS. CUDAHY IS APPREHENSIVE.

APPEALS TO KANSAS CITY POLICE FOR PROTECTION.

Fearing Harm at Hands of Men Who Admire Her in Her Former Home City.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

KANSAS CITY (Mo.), May 24.—(Exclusive Dispatch.) Keeping her whereabouts during her visit in Kansas City secret, Mrs. Jack Cudahy, whose divorce in August, 1910, following an attack with a knife on a banker in the Cudahy home, was the sensational story of the year, called on the police today and begged protection.

She fears harm at the hands of men who admire her in her former home city.

Mrs. J. C. Cudahy, who admits she has been twice in her home at Pasadena.

Cudahy escaped from an asylum in California and made straight for Kansas City.

He was arrested Wednesday night after boasting of his intention to quit work and craft are being demoralized as they reach their anchors.

Robbery of small trading ships also have been called out.

Several ocean steamers also have been held up by the strike. By next week none would be able to sail unless without cargo.

The carmen's trade union issued today a general strike notice. The order to quit work includes the railroad carmen.

WILL RENEW CHARGE TEST. BIDS FOR CHRISTMAS TRADITION.

(BY A. P. DAY WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

WASHINGTON, May 24.—A successful was the first test made last day by the Department of Agriculture in shipping carefully selected grapes from California for the late eastern market that this year the experiment will be renewed on an increased scale.

The object is to select the Red Emperor grape, which ripens late in the fall, can compete on the Christmas market in New York, Chicago and elsewhere with Spanish and other grapes.

A. V. Schuchert, in charge of this work for the department, has just returned from the Pacific Coast, where he made arrangements for this year's tests.

MOTORCYCLE SKIDS.

Alva Block, No. 233 East Fifty-second street, a postoffice delivery boy, skidded on his motorcycle.

Twenty-second and South Main streets, and crashed into an auto. The motorcycle was badly wrecked, and the auto was damaged a little, and it is feared that Block may have sustained internal injuries.

PITH OF THE DAY'S NEWS FROM THE MIDDLE WEST.

CHICAGO, May 24.—(Exclusive Dispatch.) Following violent thunderstorms all of the night, ideal weather prevailed today, with slowly rising temperatures. Predictions are for rains Sunday and more chilly weather. The maximum temperature was 73 deg. and the minimum 43 deg. A southeasterly wind, four miles an hour. Other temperatures:

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Cleveland	76	64
Concordia	84	63
Des Moines	78	58
Denver	74	48
Do Moines	78	58
Detroit	78	68
Green Bay	72	58
Dubuque	73	58
Duluth	70	48
Esanaba	68	52
Grand Rapids	68	50
Huron	74	48
Indianapolis	82	66
Kansas City	78	58
Marquette	82	62
Memphis	82	73
Milwaukee	72	58
Omaha	82	68
St. Paul	72	50
Sault Ste. Marie	82	68
Springfield, Ill.	84	68
Springfield, Mo.	74	58
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GIVE PARTY FOR SERVANTS.

(Special by Federal Wire Telegram Line.)

CHICAGO, May 24.—All the cooks, maids, butlers, chauffeurs and other servants along the Lake Shore drive were guests of servants of Mr. and Mrs. Donald Roderick McLennan, in their apartments in the Raymond.

No. 288 Lincoln Park boulevard, at a given party. The expense of the function was defrayed by the McLennans.

In commemoration of the pleasant times they had had in the exclusive apartment they had lived in for the last ten years, they gave a party to all the help. Many of the chauffeurs received permission from the owners of cars to use them and take the other invited guests to the party.

The supper was served by a fashionable caterer, and following an elaborate repast there was music and

LONDON STRIKE HITS THOUSANDS

Grain and Flour Trade Is Paralyzed by It.

Troops Are in Readiness to Hold Markets Open.

Price of Food Advanced for Hungry Millions.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

LONDON, May 24.—Although the strike of the transport workers has not become general, quietness reigned in London today, the morning being quiet to the absence of the usual long lines of trucks and drays.

The order to lay down tools affects upwards of 100,000 men in central London alone, but those engaged on jobs will be permitted to continue their work.

Understandings with the executive committee of the Transport Workers Federation, to complete them before joining their fellows. The full effect of the strike order will therefore not be felt for several days.

Everything is quiet at the docks. Picketing is being carried on by the men in a peaceful manner.

Police headquarters at Scotland Yard, in conjunction with the order office, have prepared an elaborate plan to insure the free passage of food supplies. This will be put into operation on the first sign of interference by the strikers.

The plan includes the protection of the markets, the routes between the docks and the markets, the railroad stations, the cold storage works, the bakeries and the gas and electric light works.

The men's leaders are attending the board of trade inquiry appointed by Sydney Buxton, president of the board, to inquire into the causes of the strike of the lightermen.

PAKING AND DRESSING TRADES, headquarters of which are at Mark Lane, has been brought practically to a standstill by the strike. Sellers are unable to take orders, and the few cases where the grain and flour can actually be delivered prices have been marked up.

The grain dealers and meal traders have both applied to the home office for adequate protection to assure supplies for the public.

The grain dealers along the Thames have given notice of their intention to quit work and craft are being demoralized as they reach their anchors.

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Denver	74	48
Do Moines	78	58
Detroit	78	68
Green Bay	72	58
Dubuque	73	58
Duluth	70	48
Esanaba	68	52
Grand Rapids	68	50
Huron	74	48
Indianapolis	82	66
Kansas City	78	58
Marquette	82	62
Memphis	82	73
Milwaukee	72	58
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Have You Visited Mt. Lowe?

CHARMING TRIP

Delightful Service at ALPINE TAVERN

PLEASING PRICE FOR TRANSPORTATION TODAY AND SUNDAY \$2.00

CARS FROM MAIN STREET STATION 8:00, 9:00, 10:00 A. M.; 1:30 & 4:00 P. M.

Pacific Electric

Superb Routes of Travel.

Excursions

Eastbound

Denver and Return \$5.00

Omaha and Return \$6.00

St. Paul and Return \$7.00

St. Louis and Return \$8.00

Chicago and Return \$9.00

New York and Return \$10.00

Union Pacific

Telephone Main 641, 7972.

The San Francisco & Portland S. S. Co.

Largest and newest modern Coast Line in the Pacific.

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Hotel Maryland & the Maryland Bungalows

D. M. LINNARD
Mgr., Pasadena

San Francisco Hotels.

Resorts.

HOTEL TURPIN

Newest and Most Popular Commercial Hotel—17 FOWLER ST., at Market, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
All the stories of solid comfort! 15 first-class dining rooms within a block. Baths, all tiled to 10 per cent. off! Free rent and a breakfast house in the house.
W. L. L. & W. TURPIN, Props. Mgrs. Restored Concrete Building.

THE M. T. LOWE TRIP

Excels any mountain trip in America. Began 1890. 1000 miles. 1000 lakes. 1000 lakes. 1000 lakes. 1000 lakes. 1000 lakes. 1000 lakes. 1000 lakes. 1000 lakes. 1000 lakes. 1000 lakes. 1000 lakes. 1000 lakes. 1000 lakes. 1000 lakes. 1000 lakes. 1000 lakes. 1000 lakes. 1000 lakes. 1000 lakes. 1000 lakes. 1000 lakes. 1000 lakes. 1000 lakes. 1000 lakes. 1000 lakes. 1000 lakes. 1000 lakes. 1000 lakes. 1000 lakes. 1000 lakes. 1000 lakes. 1000 lakes. 1000 lakes. 1000 lakes. 1000 lakes. 1000 lakes. 1000 lakes. 1000 lakes. 1000 lakes. 1000 lakes. 1000 lakes. 1000 lakes. 1000 lakes. 1000 lakes. 1000 lakes. 1000 lakes. 1000 lakes. 1000 lakes. 1000 lakes. 1000 lakes. 1000 lakes. 1000 lakes. 1000 lakes. 1000 lakes. 1000 lakes. 1000 lakes. 1000 lakes. 1000 lakes. 1000 lakes. 1000 lakes. 1000 lakes. 1000 lakes. 1000 lakes. 1000 lakes. 1000 lakes. 1000 lakes. 1000 lakes. 1000 lakes. 1000 lakes. 1000 lakes. 1000 lakes. 1000 lakes. 1000 lakes. 1000 lakes. 1000 lakes. 1000 lakes. 1000 lakes. 1000 lakes. 1000 lakes. 1000 lakes. 1000 lakes. 1000 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PEACE FOLLOWS FIERCE FIGHTING

Many Killed and Hundreds
Injured in Budapest.

Fifty Thousand Strikers in
Battle With Troops.

Government Intervenes to Re-establish Order.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)
BUDAPEST, May 24.—Fierce fighting continued in the streets of this city today between the strikers and the police, who were aided by a large force of troops, but late this evening order was restored.

The strike of more than 50,000 factory workers to secure work still being again the wrecking task today in Budapest. The strikers had been ordered to leave the city by the government, but they refused to do so. They were then fired upon by the police and troops. The strikers were then ordered to leave the city, but they refused to do so. They were then fired upon by the police and troops. The strikers were then ordered to leave the city, but they refused to do so. They were then fired upon by the police and troops.

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TO PROTECT HIS FATHER.

Father Than Testify Against
Parent Boy Takes His
Own Life.

(A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)
MIRBOULA (Mont.) May 24.—

—Because he did not wish to be a witness against his father, who is under indictment on a charge of burglary, Arthur Shalhorn, 11 years old, shot and killed himself today. Just before the arrival of a deputy sheriff with a subpoena, the boy locked himself in a bedroom with his 5-year-old brother, and shot himself through the head. The brother declared Arthur snatched the revolver twice before the cartridge exploded.

MONEY FOR EDUCATION.

General Board Gives a Million
Dollars Conditionally to Its Spring
Meeting in New York.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)
NEW YORK, May 24.—[Exclusive

Dispatch.] The General Education Board, which John D. Rockefeller has for its purpose, the promotion of higher education throughout the United States, with particular reference to the South, gave away nearly \$1,000,000 to the Southern Education Fund today.

Appropriations, all of them conditional, and all for endowment, were made.

Relief College, Detroit, Wis., \$100,000; Oak College, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, \$100,000; Mississippi College, St. Paul, Miss., \$100,000; and the George Peabody College for Teachers at Nashville, Tenn., \$100,000.

In addition there are appropriations for demonstration work in agriculture in the Southern States under the supervision of Bradford Knapp.

Since the road stopped operations, the contractors, at the express wish of the supervisors, have been employing as laborers the greater portion of the old employees of the road.

Wednesday William Dwyer, walking delegate of the United Laborers' Union, called off the union laborers on the job. As a result of the strike the contractors decided to employ only union men and advised the former Georgia-street employees to secure union cards. When they called upon Dwyer, however, a tender of \$10 initiation fee into the union, the money was refused, the business agent taking the case to the members of the union should be first put to work before new members were admitted.

Mayor Ralph held a conference to discuss the matter between himself and President Casey of the Board of Public Works, a representative of the honey brothers, contractors on the job, and three members of the delegation of unemployed who called upon him.

TO LICENSE STREET SPEAKING.

Council of Oregon Town Enacts an
Ordinance, But Mayor Says L.W.W.
Need Not Apply.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)
SUGONNE (Or.) May 24.—[Exclusive

Dispatch.] The Eugene City Council last night passed an ordinance forbidding public speaking on the streets and in the parks unless the speakers have permits to speak, after informing the Mayor of their subjects.

The Mayor says the ordinance is a fine of from \$10 to \$50, or imprisonment for not more than twenty-five days in the City Jail.

This ordinance was enacted with a view of preventing disturbances by the L.W.W. in the future, as there are already a large number of railroad laborers here and will be many more when the Oregon Electric has construction work inside the city.

The Mayor announced today that speaking permits will be issued to L.W.W. men.

PASADENA TO TAKE PART.

Mr. R. C. Barlow Will Be Official
Representative of Crown City at
Portland Rose Festival.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)
PORTLAND (Or.) May 24.—[Exclusive

Dispatch.] Mrs. R. C. Barlow, wife of the assistant secretary of the Tournament of Roses at Pasadena, has been selected as official representative of that organization to attend the Portland Rose Festival and has been authorized to spend sufficient money to place floats in one or more of the festival parades, according to advice received by President Hort today.

The decision of Pasadena to take part in the festival is to return for the official representative Portland had in the Tournament of Roses there last New Year's, when the Portland float carried off a special first prize offered for the finest entry from places outside of Pasadena.

Arrangements will be made by the Portland festival to give Mrs. Barlow all the assistance possible in the preparation of her entry. Mrs. Barlow will be entertained elaborately during her stay in Portland.

WHEN DOCTORS AGREE.

Homeopathic Indorse the Tubercu-
lin Injection Into Cows and De-
mure Los Angeles Anti.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)
SACRAMENTO, May 24.—The thirty-sixth annual convention of the California Homeopathic Medical Society came to an end this afternoon.

The convention adopted a resolution endorsing the use of tuberculin injection in dairy herds and denouncing the movement now on foot in Los Angeles to do away with the use of the injection.

The resolution sets forth the arguments of the anti-tuberculin faction as foolish inasmuch as they claim that tuberculin milk is not injurious to children.

CHILDREN AS WITNESSES.

DIVORCE IS GRANTED.

(Special to Federal Wire Service.)
LOS ANGELES TIMES BUREAU.

San Francisco, May 24.—Upon the testimony of Albert Pico, 13-year-old son of Mrs. Carrie Pico, the father, Edward P. Pico, a Monterey horse dealer, obtained today an interlocutory decree of divorce from Judge J. M. Trout.

The boy testified that his mother told him she was going to meet "Charley," the father's complaint identified as Charles Bradley. The boy's testimony was corroborated by a 14-year-old daughter.

HANGMAN'S ROPE BREAKS.

Second Attempt to Execute by
Execution of Man Who America In-
nocence to the Last.

(Special to Federal Wire Service.)
LANCASTER (Pa.) May 24.—

Twice hanged for a murder of which he denied the commission was the fate of Antonio Romani here today. Romani had been convicted and sentenced for the murder of Antonio Serafino in 1910. He has persistently denied his guilt. He was convicted and the Board of Prisoners refused to stay his execution. Just before the time of his hanging he declared that they were killing an innocent man. He refused to wear a black suit provided by the prison authorities, as that in his judgment would be an admission of guilt, and he insisted upon being executed in the checked suit he wore when arrested.

When the trap was sprung, the rope, which had been thoroughly tested, broke in two, and Romani fell to the ground twelve feet below. He was strapped to a board and another was adjusted about his neck. The trap was again sprung, this time the rope held and he was hanged.

THE CLASH MARKED THE CONSIDERATION of the emergency appropriation bill, carrying \$250,000 for the contingent fund of the House, which makes strict regulations on the subject of telegrams.

The telegraph bill of members, Mr. Fitzgerald said, cost the government upward of \$25,000 a year. One telegram of a private nature, he declared, cost \$100, while the bill for one member for a single month was \$250.

"Did the chairman of the Appropriations Committee," shouted Representative George of Texas, Democratic member of the Accounts Committee, "ever ask for anything at the hands of the Accounts Committee not provided for by law?"

"I think not," retorted Mr. Fitzgerald.

"Well, I can state emphatically that I did," Mr. Fitzgerald made no response.

Mr. Fitzgerald made no response. The strict prohibitions finally were stricken out 149 to 152, and the bill passed.

Mr. Orlitt of Massachusetts accused the Democrats of extravagance and said the \$25,000 carried for the contingent fund was the greatest extravagance under way for the alleged extravagance.

TOWN SWEPT BY FIRE.

Business Section of Lebanon Junction, Kentucky, Wiped Out—Damage May Reach One Million.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)
LEBANON JUNCTION (Ky.) May 24.—The business section of Lebanon Junction was practically wiped out by fire tonight, which swept the length of the town's main street. Thirteen business buildings and three residences were consumed and the hotel general store and the hotel which were badly damaged. Two men were hurt by falling timbers, though not fatally. The loss is estimated at \$2,000,000.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN HAWAII.

Top of Mauna Loa Concealed—Not Known Whether or Not Volcano Is in Eruption.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)
HONOLULU, May 24.—Wireless messages from the island of Hawaii report that the summit of Mauna Loa is now hidden in clouds.

Machine Following Roosevelt Fatally Injured the Brother of One of the Colonel's Candidates.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)
ATLANTIC CITY, May 24.—An automobile behind that in which Col. Roosevelt was riding here today ran down Maj. William H. Robbins of Hampton, a brother of one of the Roosevelt candidates for delegate from the second district, who had boarded the Roosevelt train at that place. Three of Robbins' ribs were broken and he was taken to the hospital. It was said he was probably fatally hurt.

BALDWIN'S CHANCES.

NEW HAVEN, May 24.—The presentation of the name of Gov. Baldwin of Connecticut at the Democratic national convention in Baltimore as a candidate for the Presidential nomination, will depend, it is understood, on the outcome of a call on the Governor today of a committee of the State delegation to ascertain his position. The Democratic State convention requested that the fourteen votes of Connecticut be cast for Gov. Baldwin. Subsequently the delegation appointed the committee to wait on the Governor and request permission to present his name.

WANTS KNUTE NELSON'S JOB.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—[By A. P. Night Wire.] Representative Lindbergh of Minnesota today announced his candidacy for the United States Senate to succeed Senator Knute Nelson.

Sweltering.

FINDS GRAFT IN CONGRESS.

But Fitzgerald Says It Is of the
Petty Kind—Democrats Charged
With Extravagance.

(BY A. P. DAY WIRE TO THE TIMES.)
WASHINGTON, May 24.—A charge that members of the House were guilty of petty grafting was made on the floor today by Representative Fitzgerald, chairman of the Appropriations Committee. The allegation precipitated a wordy war, in the course of which Mr. Fitzgerald himself was accused of having submitted for payment bills for material which there was no provision of law.

The clash marked the consideration of the emergency appropriation bill, carrying \$250,000 for the contingent fund of the House, which makes strict regulations on the subject of telegrams.

The telegraph bill of members, Mr. Fitzgerald said, cost the government upward of \$25,000 a year. One telegram of a private nature, he declared, cost \$100, while the bill for one member for a single month was \$250.

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Machine Following Roosevelt Fatally Injured the Brother of One of the Colonel's Candidates.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)
ATLANTIC CITY, May 24.—An automobile behind that in which Col. Roosevelt was riding here today ran down Maj. William H. Robbins of Hampton, a brother of one of the Roosevelt candidates for delegate from the second district, who had boarded the Roosevelt train at that place. Three of Robbins' ribs were broken and he was taken to the hospital. It was said he was probably fatally hurt.

BALDWIN'S CHANCES.

NEW HAVEN, May 24.—The presentation of the name of Gov. Baldwin of Connecticut at the Democratic national convention in Baltimore as a candidate for the Presidential nomination, will depend, it is understood, on the outcome of a call on the Governor today of a committee of the State delegation to ascertain his position. The Democratic State convention requested that the fourteen votes of Connecticut be cast for Gov. Baldwin. Subsequently the delegation appointed the committee to wait on the Governor and request permission to present his name.

WANTS KNUTE NELSON'S JOB.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—[By A. P. Night Wire.] Representative Lindbergh of Minnesota today announced his candidacy for the United States Senate to succeed Senator Knute Nelson.

Sweltering.

Sweltering.

Sweltering.

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Sweltering.

Sweltering.

You cannot afford to do without it—you will take up your whole system by taking, in the morning,

**Hunyadi
Janos
Water**

Natural Laxative
Quickly Relieves
CONSTIPATION

Hidden in clouds, so that from the inhabited valleys and the beach it is impossible to tell whether the volcano is in active eruption or not. When at last it was smoking.

The earthquake that shook Hawaii was not felt here, and the fragmentary despatches thus far received contain no particulars of damage done. Except for mail steamers and trading schooners there is no other avenue of communication.

RUN DOWN BY AUTO.

Machine Following Roosevelt Fatally Injured the Brother of One of the Colonel's Candidates.</

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—
BU
WHERE OF
MEAN
VAN NUTS—
The extensive
being rushed to
the country
adjoining the new
improvements are
beak, fruit, eggs
whether, and the
present low price
the location
olive orchards are
34 acres
\$25,000. No
The Highest
AN
sub
Get in ahead
country and
the farm
directly adjoining
Crescent
placed on the map
Our machines a
JAMES DEVI
Helling Al
Suburban Al
Name Ho
FOR SALE—
THERE
To the group
open when I
the country
profits are good
start. There
in Miami
is needed to
school advance
fail in small
The house has
has the addition
a splendid
34 acres
AUBURN
Offers to sell
not have in
one some
good orange
fruiting of the
the location
beautiful home
if you are in
if your goal
at
MR.
ST
FOR SALE—
FARMER
Who not buy
In the heart of
have sweetpeaks.
at 2125 per acre
each ten-acre tract
Crescent
near good thirty
Eleven 1160 feet
in Miami
some potatoes
near
Terms so you can
Factor one acre
have another such
home.
THE JAMES
411 S. E. 1st
Main
FOR SALE—
FROSTLE
A GOLD
B REAL
Ten acres in
Valencia, twelve
in
buildings. This gro
fruiting and half
Riverside Drive.
growers who know
NATIONAL HOME
FOR SALE—FREM
140 acres rich riv
in alfalfa, balance
in citrus. Over
hundred acres woods
near
house, tankhouse,
house, tankhouse,
information. Call
P. O. BOX 24
FOR SALE OR LE
acres fruit and
California; good ha
fruiting and
acres of alfalfa and
by improved, cultiva
for everything in
terms. Poor health
M. O. PARKER, 6
gales county, Calif.
FOR SALE—PECO
10 acres level mu
near
peach; elevated 350
feet above sea level
and alfalfa. Good
point; adjoining la
at \$7400 per acre
with
BURY BLDG.
FOR SALE—
Before purchasing
the soil and the
likely to prove suc
Wide experie
Harpest indomest
CLARENCE
acres improved wit
fruiting and
and alfalfa. Good w
the harbor; \$9000 an
5 acres with improv
One acre near be
San Pedro. WILLI
FOR SALE—MONT
7 1/2 acres highly
near, (3 and 3 mont
water system at
ament house, 1 room
fruiting and
chicken; paved
near; 2 1/2 acres
\$2500. Price \$1500
FOR SALE—BIG
ranch in Nevada
\$25,000. No
ditch gives bl
that may be had by
near
near coast. HAVANA
FOR SALE—LARGE
class land, suitabl
The prices vary
\$1000 to \$2000
will pay 7% to see
near
FOR SALE—LOTT
on request. Addre
Beach, Cal.
100 acres of land in
near
as past

Live Events in the Field of Sport.

TIMELY POKES
TRIM ANGELS.

Outfit Tigers, but Cannot
Get Swats Right.

Raleigh Never Bothered Es-
cept in Eighth Inning.

Howard and Berger Shine in
Fielding Stunts.

BY GREG OLIVER.

Verona, N. J., May 24.—The
Tigers yesterday.

Leverens was in good shape, but
everything seemed to go against him.
Two easy runs in the first and the
same amount in the eighth were all
that were necessary.

Principal feature in the game, how-
ever, was not the number of runs
made, but the fact that Dillon was
thrown out of the field for making a big
kick in the third inning. Fifteen min-
utes later two fans in the bleachers
back of first base got into a fight and
after they had been ranked apart
started another row in the next in-
ning. Apparently didn't know any-
thing else to do to pass away the time.

Wasn't much use watching the
game for the Tigers were always so
far in the lead that the Angels never
could catch them.

Raleigh was no good and was
backed up by the fielding and this is
a combination hard to get by. While
he was as wild as a cat was after the
return from this case, he is not
the same as he was through seven
innings without letting a run in and
after he had a safe lead the Angels
hit him for three runs and got a
pass for their three runs.

Dillon was yanked out of the game
for making a big howl on something
he seemed to be right on. With one
out Leverens beat out an infield
grounder for a single and the next
minute Howard lined the ball to left-
field. In trying to double Leverens
out at first Litchi made a wild heave
by the bag and the ball went in the
bleacher entrance.

Leverens ran almost to second base
on the throw and then returned to
first.

Dillon immediately dashed out to
umpire McGreevy at the plate and
wanted him to rule that Leverens was
entitled to one more base on the
overthrow. He howled about McGreevy
not knowing the ground rules and
the noise was so great that Mac
threw Dillon out of the field, or rather
ordered him off. Dillon wanted to stay
and argue the point and he did not
move until McGreevy headed out for
him as officer to prevent himself and yank
Dillon to the bench.

As a matter of fact, the incident
did not amount to much for Leverens
could not have scored had he been
sent to third, for although Berger and
Daley were passed, Heilmuller fell
down as a pinch hitter and retired
the side with a pop fly to Burrell.

The Tigers began to get to Leverens
in the first, but he stuck it out for
eight rounds and only retired when
he saw that the Tigers had it on him.
There was no beating them yesterday
even with the kind of pitching he
showed, for almost everything they
did turned into a run.

In the first inning walked and
struck second and easily scored on
Kane's double to left. Kane stole
third and stuck there while Pat-
terson fanned and Litchi walked and
ran to second on a reversed ball. Car-
line beat out an infield hit, but the best
that Kane could do was to bounce a
grounder to first, but he stuck it out for
eight rounds and only retired when
he saw that the Tigers had it on him.

Nothing else happened until the
eighth, which Leverens began by walk-
ing. McGreevy, Patterson's walk to
left put Mac on second. Litchi's ma-
chine gun hit him and Berwick
made a throw to right scored him. Pat-
terson ran to third in this and scored
on Howard's easy hit. Then was
out stealing second and that ended
Leverens, for Platter pitched the ninth
inning.

The fine fielding stunts were a catch
by Kane in center and an assist by
Howard to first, both in the second
inning.

The score:
LOS ANGELES.

	A	B	R	E	R	P	O	A	E
Howard, 2d	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Berwick, 1st	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heilmuller, 2d	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dillon, 3d	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carline, 4th	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Platter, 5th	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Howard, 6th	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carline, 7th	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Howard, 8th	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carline, 9th	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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that Kane could do was to bounce a
grounder to first, but he stuck it out for
eight rounds and only retired when
he saw that the Tigers had it on him.

ANGEL BALL PLAYERS
HURT IN COLLISION.

Hainle Heilmuller was badly
cut on the head and John-
nie Core sustained a wrenched
shoulder in a head-on auto
collision last night about three
miles this side of Venice. They
were taken to Hotel Woodward.
Neither may be able to play
ball for some time, it is re-
ported.

OWLS SINK TALONS
INTO FIGHTING APES.

OWLS, 24; APES, 20.

Yesterday afternoon the wildest
thing ever pulled off in the South
west was the game of baseball hap-
pened at Occidental college in the form
of the annual inter-fraternity game.

Starting the last half of the ninth
inning with the score 24 to 18 in
favor of their opponents, the Apes
suddenly got on to Angus's twisters
and bunched him for eight runs be-
fore the last out. That was nothing
however, compared to the work of
the Owls, who had ten of their
players trot over the platter in the
seventh inning.

For the Apes, Hollister was the
hero, getting four hits out of five
trips to the plate, while for the Owls,
Jones was at bat four times, got no
hits and scored five runs.

The big feature of the game came
off in the fifth inning when a two-
bagger landed out between the center
and right field. The center fielder
fielded it and threw it in. In the
next man got up to bat and then
Jim Smart, the right fielder, was
still looking for the ball.

OAKS PROVE EASY.

ARELLANES IN FORM.

BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.

SACRAMENTO, May 24.—Sacra-
mento landed on Harry Ables early in
today's game for their third victory
of the week over Oakland. Pope re-
lieved Ables on the mound for Oak-
land in the fifth and the locals found
him for five hits and three more runs
in the rest of the game, winning 8 to 1.

Bunched hits and reckless base run-
ning told the tale of Sacramento's
victory. Arellanes pitched effectively
for the locals, only nine of the visitors
getting on the bags during the game.

Only two Oaks went beyond second,
and Frick brought in the only score
in the sixth on his own single. Miller's
error, Sacchi's out, and Patterson's
double. Score:

	A	B	R	E	R	P	O	A	E
Frick, 2d	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zacher, 1st	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Patterson, 2d	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chick, 3d	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miller, 4th	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thompson, 5th	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alles, 6th	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pope, 7th	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	A	B	R	E	R	P	O	A	E
Irland, 2d	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O'Rourke, 1st	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
McGreevy, 2d	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miller, 3d	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chick, 4th	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arellanes, 5th	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SCORE BY INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Totals
Oakland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sacramento	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SUMMARY.

Seven hits, 1 run off Ables in 1 inning.
Three-base hit—Van Buren, Patterson.
Double plays—Arellanes to Ireland, Ireland
to O'Rourke.
Strike out—By Pope, 3; by Arellanes, 2.
Base on balls—Of Arellanes, 11; of Ables, 1.
Of Pope, 1.
Passed ball—Miller.
Fanned—By McGreevy, 1; by Patterson, 1.
Two-base hit—Arellanes to Ireland, Ireland
to O'Rourke.
Time of game—1 1/2 hours.
Umpire—Whelan and Finney.

BEAVERS NOT IN IT.

THREE BEAVERS USED.

BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 24.—Port-
land entered thirteen players and
tried three pitchers today in a fruit-
less attempt to prevent San Francisco
from winning by 11 to 6. Corban's
double in the second scored three
runs, and Jackson's homer within the
grounding the only one ever made
brought in Rafferty.

In succeeding innings it continued
to be help yourself, no matter what
pitcher the visitors tried. In the
seventh Baker weakened, leaving the
bases full and none out when Fan-
ning replaced him.

Portland made the chance count
four, but Fanning steadied down and
held safe for the remaining two pe-
riods.

PORTLAND.

	A	B	R	E	R	P	O	A	E
Chadbourne, 1st	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bancroft, 2d	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
McGraw, 3d	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Duffy, 4th	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rogers, 5th	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
McGraw, 6th	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
McGraw, 7th	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
McGraw, 8th	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
McGraw, 9th	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SAN FRANCISCO.

	A	B	R	E	R	P	O	A	E
Mundorf, 1st	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
McGraw, 2d	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bancroft, 3d	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hartley, 4th	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
McGraw, 5th	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
McGraw, 6th	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
McGraw, 7th	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
McGraw, 8th	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
McGraw, 9th	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Set for McGraw in fourth.

SCORE BY INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Totals
Portland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
San Francisco	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SUMMARY.

Six runs, 6 hits off McGraw in 1 inning;
1 run, 4 hits off McGraw in 2 innings;
1 run, 4 hits off McGraw in 3 innings;
Credit victory to Baker; runners defeat
by 11 to 6.

Home run—Jackson.
Double plays—Bancroft to McGraw, McGraw
to McGraw.
Strike out—By McGraw, 1; by McGraw, 1;
by McGraw, 1.
Base on balls—Of McGraw, 1; of McGraw, 1;
of McGraw, 1.
Time of game—1 1/2 hours.
Umpire—McGraw and Chang.

FIGHTING JOE
IS HOME AGAIN.

Rivers and Joe Levy Return
from the East.

Mexican Whirlwind Anxious
to Tackle Ad.

Will Begin Training After
Short Rest.

BY OWEN R. BIRD.

Rare and sound into the home har-
bor, Joe Rivers and his manager, Joe
Levy, came sailing yesterday evening,
after winding up one of the most suc-
cessful road campaigns in the history
of any title contender. It is a sure
thing that everywhere Joe Levy has
taken Rivers, the public knows the
little Mexican, all about him, his ten
best fights, and why he is the logical
man to win from Ad Wolgast on July 4.

Levy has a live one and he knows
it. After being on the road for five
weeks, Rivers looks fit to go into an-
other fight.

The last of The Times Catalina
Camp track meets for grammar school
boys of which 25 have been held at
various places in Southern California,
is to be conducted at the Carmelita
Playground, Pasadena, this afternoon.

The meet will be open to the gram-
mar school boys of Pasadena, Alta-
den and Lancaster Park and it is ex-
pected that 400 youngsters will com-
pete for the five free vacations at The
Times Camp, which will be awarded
to the victors.

The meet is to start at 2 o'clock, and
will be conducted under the same ar-
rangements that have made the num-
erous contests a success.

With the last local meet out of the
way, interest will be centered on the
big field day that is to be held at the
Y.M.C.A. grounds, in Boyle Heights.

McGraw, 1st; 2d; 3d; 4th; 5th; 6th; 7th; 8th; 9th; Totals

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McGraw, 1st; 2d; 3d; 4th; 5th; 6th; 7th; 8th; 9th; Totals

Cities and Towns of Los Angeles County.

NEWS REPORTS FROM CORRESPONDENTS OF THE TIMES.

PASADENA DEFEATS THE BLUE LAW AMENDMENT.

Crown City, After One of the Most Heated Campaigns in Its History, Votes Decisively for a Continuation of Its Past Policy in the Matter of Intoxicating Liquors. Commission Form of Government Is Certain.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

PASADENA, May 24.—(Exclusive Dispatch.) At midnight all indications were that the amendment of the Citizens' Association had carried over that of the prohibitionists in yesterday's charter amendment election.

Total returns from twenty-eight precincts out of thirty-four showed a vote of 4616 for, and 3633 against Amendment No. 10, that of the Citizens' Association, and a vote of 3603 for, and 4189 against the amendment submitted by the prohibitionists, No. 11.

Unanimous returns throughout the remaining precincts indicate that the results will not be greatly changed.

The amendment establishing a commission form of government in Pasadena has carried without a doubt.

The total vote cast was 10,185, almost twice the vote at the last election and election judges worked late into the night.

At a later hour all of the proposed amendments besides those relating to liquor regulations, appeared to have been defeated.

The one upon which the vote was closest was No. 7, which provided for a public entertainment and advertising fund. No. 9, relating to the granting of paroles in cases of juvenile offenders by Police Court judges, carried heavily.

Greater interest has never been evinced in an election in Pasadena than was shown yesterday. The streets were crowded throughout the day and the vote was followed carefully as the returns began to come in last night.

The headquarters of the Citizens' Association, at No. 19 West Colorado street, where the results were tallied, were packed and a crowd of watching spectators gathered there.

An information bureau was opened yesterday at the Southern Pacific headquarters of the prohibitionists. It was late in the evening before the prohibitionists would admit that they were beaten.

Neither the Citizens' Association members nor the prohibitionists allowed so much as a minute to go to bed throughout the day. All available automobiles in the city were pressed into service and the polling places were as busy as beehives.

Mr. Knight, president of the Citizens' Association, last night said: "The battle is over and we will prove all our contentions that Pasadena is a true temperance measure and that Pasadena will remain in the future, as in the past, a city of homes, churches and schools." Harry Goehman, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Association, who was active in carrying on the campaign, said last night:

"We are glad to learn that our cause has won the common sense of the people of Pasadena and we welcome the efforts of the Citizens' Association to see that the law is enforced in every detail and that there shall be no laxity whatever."

"We believe that it is to the best interests of the city to have settled this question by the adoption of a charter amendment."

Cite Matthe, secretary to Adolphus Bush, the St. Louis brewer, was in the city and stated last night that he had received a telegram from Bush stating that should the prohibition amendment carry he would be content to give in the matter and that he would be in the city as he could not then entertain his friends in the manner to which he was accustomed. This he stated, that he had been told that Bush would be closed. Bush added, Matthe stated, that he had every confidence in the success of the city and did not look to see Amendment No. 11 carried.

NOISE CUT OFF.
C. H. Mick, foreman at a fruit-packing establishment in Lamanda Park, came into Pasadena last night with his nose cut off as a result of the fight with four Japanese. Three of the Japanese were arrested later on battery charges by Constable Austin and locked up in the City Jail. They gave the names of F. Yaka, R. Wato and S. Monmlata.

DAYS IS SET.
The coronation of the new Polytechnic High School will be held June 1. Judge Benjamin F. Medina of San Diego, Grand Juror of the Grand Lodge of Masons of the State, will have charge of the coronation. The Board of Education has invited all taxpayers and citizens of the city generally to be present and it is especially urged that women attend. There will be a number of speakers on the program.

NEWLY PERFORMED.
Martin L. Bazley, of No. 280 North Fair Oaks avenue, a driver for the Pasadena Ice Company, yesterday mainly grasped the top of his wagon with his right arm and drew himself off from a sharp hook that had gone through his left arm when he slipped on the step.

He was sweeping out the wagon when the accident happened. The tail board gave way and he fell the hook pierced his arm, hanging him up as a quarter of beef is hung in a butcher's shop. Bazley weighs 180 pounds.

CHARGED WITH INMUNITY.
John A. Worcester, a Los Angeles man, was arrested here yesterday morning and is held on a charge of insanity.

Wilmington.
The corner-stone of a new schoolhouse is laid.

WILMINGTON, May 24.—The corner-stone of the new \$100,000 school building to be erected at this point in Greater Los Angeles was laid today with elaborate ceremony. Mayor Alexander and an escort of city officials participated in the imposing function.

C. H. Rubank, president of the Wilmington Chamber of Commerce, had charge of the exercises, which included speeches by President Quinn of the Board of Education, Superintendent of Schools, Principal of the Los Angeles High School, T. E. Gibson and members of the City Council.

Special trains were run from nearby points, San Pedro especially being well represented. The faculty and students of the Wilmington schools served a lunch to visitors.

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CITIZENS IN A FUROR.

Property Owners on Fremont Avenue, Santa Monica, Want No Trolley Cars Over Their Head.

SANTA MONICA, May 24.—The application of an aerial railway line over Fremont avenue through the city limits from east to west is the subject of discussion, now that the sale of the franchise is being advertised.

The City Council has ordered the official advertisement of the sale, which is to be made June 24, and already there are protests. Fremont avenue property owners, on the one side, and the city limits, on the other, are spending \$100,000 for the paving of that street, say they do not want trolley cars dangling over their heads.

Their protest went before the City Council, but the opinion of the City Attorney was that it was the duty of the Council to advertise the sale of the franchise to the Chamber of Commerce, through its executive committee and it is said if the sale takes place efforts will be made to prevent the sale of the franchise to the Chamber of Commerce.

By the terms of the franchise, work shall be started within four months after the granting of the franchise and the franchisee shall have the right to use the beach to the Los Angeles city limits is pledged to the people by the provisions of the franchise and the city is to be given 3 per cent. of the franchise fee.

The advertisement for the franchise states that "at least two main tracks from the city limits to Santa Monica to Fourth street shall be constructed and the operation of vehicles over said tracks commenced within at least six months."

Those who are opposing the sale of the franchise point to this as being one of the objectionable features and ask what the provision means. "From the city limits to Fourth street" means from the city limits to the east—or from the city limits four blocks to the west? That is the burning question.

It is advanced that the aerial trolley line as proposed is a mechanical railway success.

DOG WAS FAITHFUL.
When Harry Moorhead of Los Angeles was taken to jail last night for robbing a department store, his faithful dog insisted upon accompanying him to the lock-up. Moorhead was arrested soon after he had rifled an apartment house, the victim of a written decision of the city attorney to sustain the charges and consigned to the jail.

While Moorhead was placed within the jail, as the bolts creaked behind him his faithful companion took a last look at the jail door, where he remained patiently throughout the night. Moorhead said he took the dog while he was doing.

FUNERAL OF PIONEER.
The funeral of the late M. H. Kimball will be conducted at 1:30 o'clock tomorrow afternoon at the Methodist church. Deceased was a Methodist and a Mason for half a century. Lodge members will serve as pallbearers. The funeral service will be held at the cemetery, the body being placed beside that of the life partner who died here nine years ago.

Arrowhead—home dairy, chickens.
WEEK ENTHUSIASTIC.
South Pasadena Representatives From Parent-Teachers' Association Meet.

SOUTH PASADENA, May 25.
Enthusiasm was the keynote of the first year's work of the Parent-Teachers' Association of this city was the chief theme of conversation at the garden party given by the Marengo Avenue Association to the teachers of the school. The school of Education and their wives, and to George C. Bush, superintendent of the schools at the home of Mrs. David A. Vail, No. 1225 Spruce street.

Short addresses were given by Mrs. W. R. Weidner in president of the Marengo Avenue Association, Mrs. C. C. Hanson, for the El Centro Association, and Mrs. D. Z. Gardner, representing the Lincoln Park Association. A stirring speech of the afternoon was made by Superintendent Bush, who in praising the women for their work, made a personal appeal to the mothers to help him in simplifying the dress and social life of the High School girls and boys and even of the school of the grammar school. "It is deplorable," he said, "that even in a smaller school of the suburbs the tendency is to try to outdo each other and to place social life before that of the school. It is a sad thing in such an extent that it is harming school children."

MEMORIAL PLANS.
Plans for the observance of Memorial Sunday, at the Memorial Baptist Church in this city, next Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, are progressing favorably, and it is expected there will be a large attendance of patriotic societies and city officials.

The two camps of Spanish War veterans of Pasadena, with their ladies' auxiliaries will attend in a body, and all ex-soldiers of the Spanish-American War and the Philippine Insurrection are invited to attend. The speakers of the Civil War and their ladies, as well as the Women's Relief Corps. Members of the Board of Trade, Chamber of Commerce, the school trustees and the local school teachers have been invited to join with the veterans in the service.

The memorial sermon will be delivered by the pastor of the church, Rev. J. W. Greenhouse, who will select an appropriate subject to be announced later, and there will also be special music.

Arrowhead—pleasure, recreation.
MEXICAN SHOOT.
PLAYA DEL REY, May 24.—A Mexican, 34 years old, was shot in the back tonight, following a quarrel over money matters. The assailant escaped and the victim was conveyed to the Santa Monica Bay Hospital, where it was found that his lung had been perforated.

DENVER MAN DIES QUICKLY.

Begins Bath in Apparent Health at Long Beach.

Made Prophetic Speech Before Entering the Bath.

Policeman Powell Exonerated by the Commission.

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Ten minutes after he disappeared in his room, Sealey's attention was attracted by the sound of a chair and looking over the transom door saw the body of Weeber floating in the overflowing tub. Calling for help, he broke open the door and pulled the body out. The victim's heart was faintly beating and he was rushed to the emergency hospital, but before medical aid could arrive he had died.

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THIS product has proven to its million consumers that it is a most substantial food in soluble form. It is the best product of the cocoa bean on the market today.

Because it is Pure Palatable Digestible Economical

D. GHIRARDELLI CO.

San Francisco Since 1861

STATE PIONIER.
The Michigan Society of San Bernardino and Riverside counties has completed plans for a picnic at Upland Springs, July 4. It is estimated that 1200 Michiganders will be present. This is one of the largest picnics ever held in the county. The picnic will be held on the grounds of the Upland Springs Hotel. The picnic will be held on the grounds of the Upland Springs Hotel. The picnic will be held on the grounds of the Upland Springs Hotel.

CHANGE THEIR MINDS.
Mary G. McElvaine and E. G. McElvaine have decided they do not wish a divorce. They were separated by an interlocutory decree of the Superior Court in Los Angeles County, California, on the 10th day of June, 1911. They are now on grounds of desertion and will be granted a divorce. Today they appeared in court and asked that the decree be set aside and that they be allowed to live together. The court granted their request.

RATIFY JUDGMENTS.
The Redlands Golden Orange Growers' Association has completed its annual meeting. The association has decided to ratify the judgments rendered by the court in the case of the association against the growers of the Redlands area. The association has decided to ratify the judgments rendered by the court in the case of the association against the growers of the Redlands area. The association has decided to ratify the judgments rendered by the court in the case of the association against the growers of the Redlands area.

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The Times

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 25, 1912. -10 PAGES.

Population: (By the last Federal Census (1910) -313,179
By the last School Census (1911) -360,000

PRICE: Single Copies, on Streets and Trains, 5 Cents
For Month, For Copy, Delivered, 15 Cents.

Blackstone Co.

Summer Frocks for Juniors and Children

We have never shown so satisfying a collection of Summer frocks for the younger set, for girls from 8 to 14 years. PETER THOMPSONS of White Linen or Rep, finished with blue or red collar, cuffs and embroidered emblems. These frocks are \$12.50 to \$17.50.
In dress for children, from 10 to 14 years these same styles are available from \$9.00 to \$12.50.
RUSSIAN SAILORS of Poplin or Linene, for children from 8 to 10 years, at \$7.50 to \$10.00.
KIDNEY ALL SIZES, FROM 6 YEARS TO 40-IN. BUST. Specially stylish Midway Blouses of white galates, with big sailor collars, at \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2.00.

Neckwear Today
75c to \$2.25 A YARD.
Washable Silk Shetland Veiling in the new hand-run vine and foliage designs. Black combined with white, flesh or sand color, or, plain black, or white. Full and complete assortments.

White Hosiery is Best Now
Blackstone's is where biggest assortments and most interesting values are to be found.
WOMEN'S WHITE SILK with Lisle Tops, at \$1.00.
WOMEN'S WHITE SILK Lisle Tops, at \$1.50. All Pure Silk, \$2.25.
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Lisle Tops, \$1.50. All Pure Silk, \$2.25.
CHILDREN'S WHITE LISLES, at 25c, 35c and 50c.

Summer Union Suits
Specially Priced 50c and 75c
If you know how perfectly these Union Suits fit the body, how comfortably, you would take advantage of these suits and lay in a season's supply.
"Merode" 50c Union Suits 75c
Each number there are high neck and long or short sleeves, in low neck styles; knee or ankle lengths, some lace-trimmed. Regular or cut sizes.

Ukuleles

The Ukulele is a favorite with everybody. It's easily learned, very light to carry—just the thing to take with you on your vacation trip. We sell only the Genuine Hawaiian Ukuleles, carry wide assortments and offer the best values. Scores to select from—just step into our "Small Goods Department," at the right as you enter the Store.
Instruments Produced—
Harp, Banjo, Mandolin, Guitars and Banjos.
GEO. J. BIRKEL COMPANY
444-448 South Broadway.
Teeth Made Without Plates \$4.00
Crowns \$4.00
Vitalized Air
For Painless Extracting
Whalebone Painless Dentists
437 South Broadway.

W.F. Huddel Reliable Dentist
202 1-2 S. Broadway
Compare prices and location of Seaside Terrace 1015
Schadlers Realty Brokers, 1902 Ocean Front
Beach, Los Angeles and neighboring beaches.
(According to Secretary Colburn, this

HE ARRAIGNS DARROW IN STRONG LANGUAGE.

District Attorney's Opening Statement at the Trial Charges that McNamara Chief Counsel Was the Director of a Bribery Plot and Causes Sensation—Thirteenth Juror Sworn on Friday and Case Proceeds.

IN STRONG, brief language, bristling with sensational charges, Capt. Fredericks, the District Attorney, yesterday afternoon made his opening statement to the jury in the trial of Clarence Darrow, charged with bribery. He arraigned the defendant severely, and accused the former chief counsel for the McNamaras of having attempted, through hired agents, to bribe Orin E. McNamara and other witnesses for the State in the dynamite case.
Capt. Fredericks declared that Darrow was the director-general in a wholesale bribery plot, and said that he will prove that the \$2500 bribe money given to the prospective juror, George W. Lockwood, by Bert Franklin, a McNamara detective, was handed to Franklin by the defendant on the morning the money is alleged to have been placed in Lockwood's hands.
He asserted that Darrow placed large sums of money in the hands of hired agents from the East and that it was used for the purpose of bribing jurors and witnesses and inducing State witnesses to leave the State or testify falsely.

THIRTEENTH JUROR.
The District Attorney made his statement shortly after A. M. Blakeley, keeper of a rooming-house at No. 831 Crocker street, had been sworn in as the thirteenth juror, at 2:30 o'clock. Capt. Fredericks' remarks were delivered in a calm, impressive manner, and created a sensation in the courtroom.
At the first serious charge made by Capt. Fredericks, Attorney Rogers, for the defense, jumped to his feet, and shaking with emotion, entered objection after objection to the statement, and characterized it as "misconduct." Judge Hutton overruled the objections, but informed the jurors that the charges were not to be considered as evidence.
"He's making statements that he can't prove and that we never heard about," shouted Rogers. "I want to characterize this statement as misconduct."

"The District Attorney would be a fool to make these serious charges unless he could prove them," interrupted Assistant District Attorney Ford.
"I think the jurors will be satisfied that we have proved every charge I make before the trial closes," said Capt. Fredericks.
While the captain was making his statement, Mrs. Darrow leaned over to her husband, who sat a few feet away, and whispered in his ear. Both were apparently stunned by the withering remarks of the prosecutor. Darrow fumbled and toyed with a cigarette paper, and his face was flushed from chin to forehead. He looked on the floor and said nothing.
WITNESSES CALLED.
After alternate juror Blakeley was sworn Judge Hutton called upon Clerk Smith, clerk of Department 12, to read the indictment charging Darrow with attempt to bribe George W. Lockwood, a prospective juror in the McNamara case. The \$2500 bribe money was alleged to have been given Lockwood on November 22, 1911, by Bert Franklin, acting under orders from Darrow. After the reading of the indictment, Capt. Fredericks, slowly arose and delivered his address, which came like a bolt out of the blue into the defense camp.
At its conclusion George Munroe, clerk in Department 9, was called as the first witness. Munroe was on the stand until adjournment and established the fact that Lockwood was drawn and subsequently sworn in as a juror in the McNamara case. He will be cross-examined by the defense this morning at 9:30 o'clock.
Lockwood will take the stand this morning and his examination will cover every detail of his negotiations with Franklin, and the alleged bribery for the annual ball last night and the social festivities today, swelling the total at 6 o'clock to \$37.
The delegates are profuse in praise for the number and quality of voices sustaining the choice score.
Cast for the important parts are some of the city's rarest artists, while the chorus, fifty of these are members of the choir of St. Paul's Pro-Cathedral and forty have been selected from other church choirs of the city. It is said by those who have heard some of the rehearsals that the result is a superb ensemble.
"Ted Affie, who cast for the title role, is a Mikado of parts. He is an Englishman some six feet, two inches in height and his stature is given a towering affect by the royal plume which fits above his crowned head. Of course, the part is basso and Ted's voice has a note akin to thunder. His role is the contribution of the Church of the Angels, where he is a regular chorister.
F. M. Saunders will be the grand Pooh-Bah. Saunders has a baritone voice of power and sweetness. He is at home in the role as he has sung the part forty times, having participated in the opera fifty times.
All members of the company have sung their parts many times so that their rehearsal have made individual work unnecessary and have sim-

SEE AND DO ALL DAY, DANCE AWAY EVENING.

Election Runs More Smoothly Than a Republican Convention—Grand Ball at the Virginia Is Social Climax of the Week—Spanish Barbecue Today at Los Cerritos Rancho—Instructive Rapers Read.

WITH the simplicity and directness that has characterized all their actions, the delegates to the eighteenth annual convention of the State Bankers' Association concluded their labors last night at Long Beach by electing as officers the men recommended Thursday by the Nominating Committee.
During the ensuing year the destinies of the association will be directed by the following officers: President, A. E. Edwards, Pasadena; vice-president, L. P. Behrens, Redwood City; treasurer, George P. O'Brien, San Francisco; Executive Committee, George P. McNamara, Palmdale; F. E. Hatch, Long Beach; J. E. Fishburn, Los Angeles; Elliott McAllister, Marysville; secretary, F. H. Colburn, re-elected by the executive council.
The programme today will be replete with boat rides, auto rides, a Spanish barbecue at George H. Bixby's Los Cerritos rancho, and countless little farewell parties. Most of the delegates will leave for their homes tonight, but a goodly number will remain over Sunday, visiting in Long Beach, Los Angeles and neighboring beaches.
(According to Secretary Colburn, this

To Lift City's Pastorate Indebtedness.



Leading Roles in the Mikado Ministerial Benefit.
One of the most ambitious performances of the old-time favorite ever given in this city. It will be played at the Auditorium on the 31st inst., for the benefit of the federated committee of ministers and the choir of St. Paul's Pro-Cathedral.

CHARACTER CAST IS HIGH CLASS.
PICK OF CITY'S CHOIRS TO BE HEARD IN "MIKADO."

Experienced Singers Playing Parts in Great Musical Production to Be Given by St. Paul's and Federated Ministers—Also in the Title Role is a Star.

Everything is in readiness for a winning production of the "Mikado" when the curtain lifts next Friday night, upon that melodious favorite. This year it returns doubly welcome for the number and quality of voices sustaining the choice score.
Cast for the important parts are some of the city's rarest artists, while the chorus, fifty of these are members of the choir of St. Paul's Pro-Cathedral and forty have been selected from other church choirs of the city. It is said by those who have heard some of the rehearsals that the result is a superb ensemble.
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KNIVES CUT TO FOURFOLD DEPTH

City, County, State, Nation, All After I.W.W.

Suspects' Bail Decupled; Bomb Clews Bared.

Complaint for Gang's Head; Grand Jury Active.

For the first time since the inception of the investigation of the I. W. W. organization in Southern California, the executive machinery of four powerful agencies for law and order—the United States government, the State of California, the county and the city of Los Angeles—were simultaneously called into play that the entire of the organization and its alleged plots against life and property should be laid bare.
S. L. Browne, chief of the investigating department of the District Attorney's office, uncovered evidence yesterday which convinces him that the bomb found in a vacant house in this city last Friday is an essential part of the alleged I. W. W. plot to kill four San Diego officials and destroy much property in that city.
With the intimation that, in two



I. W. W.'s now in the City Jail, they have in custody two of those most wanted in San Diego, the city authorities yesterday ordered their bail increased tenfold. Simultaneously police officers, plainclothesmen and detectives working out of the Central Station commenced a vigorous search for men known to be wanted in connection with the lawlessness in San Diego.
The Federal grand jury resumed its active investigation into I. W. W. matters with the examination of two witnesses from San Diego yesterday. The "star witness" in the case, an unidentified man, said to be high in the councils of the I. W. W., was on hand, but was not summoned.
A complaint was prepared for the arrest of Vincent St. John, the present head of the I. W. W., and a warrant for the search of his headquarters for any documentary evidence bearing on the case. Approval on this was held up for some reason, by the Department of Justice at Washington, though the facts are believed by the local officials to warrant instant service.
As told elsewhere in this issue of The Times, U. S. Webb, Attorney-General of the State, began his investigation at San Diego yesterday. He passed through this city early in the morning, but at that time declined to make any definite statement as to the situation.
BARING PLOT.
Detective Browne is now firmly of the opinion that the heavy gas pipe bomb found in an empty house on North Alvarado street was made by a member of the I. W. W., who is concerned in the alleged plot to kill San Diego city officials.
As told in The Times Saturday, the man who made the bomb moved out of the house where the bomb was found, leaving no address.
Browne now says he has learned that the maker of the infernal machine had fled the city. Browne does not think that he went to San Diego, but, in fear of detection has gone north. The bomb was made to hold 60 per cent. gelatine, Browne thinks. He says that it was intended to be fired with a percussion primer from a longitudinal vent in the pipe.
TENFOLD RAIL.
The bail of W. D. "Smoky" Jones and Charles Ross, well-known I. W. W. leaders and agitators, awaiting trial in the City Jail on vagrancy charges, has been increased from \$50 to \$500.
It appears that the Federal authorities have taken a sudden and unexpected interest in the two men and that startling developments relative to their past conduct may materially affect the probing of the San Diego uprising has been concluded.
The intimation is given that Ross is wanted in the southern city on a serious charge. Just what scope the investigation against Jones is taking is not given out. When he was arrested he made the assertion that the next time "we" visit San Diego there would be "some dynamiting that would be more successful than the McNamara kind, because there won't be any clues left."

That statement, in conjunction with the alleged plot to kill certain San Diego officers and destroy portions

Public Service: City Hall, Courts.

SUMMARY OF THE DAY.

The Mayor and Council yesterday went to San Pedro to inspect the route to the water front proposed by the Board of Public Works, and the Harbor Commission, between which bodies there is a controversy. Each claims that its route is the more desirable.

East Side petitioners for a library site, yesterday, filed a communication for the Council, declaring that it has no authority to decide, but is simply empowered to make the assessment district, while the site must be decided by the Library Commission.

The Aqueduct Advisory Board yesterday had a series of conferences regarding the distribution of power. A mortgage given by a widow to a veteran of the Civil War, formed the basis of an interesting suit brought by the man against the woman yesterday, and the Superior Court found judgment for her.

At the City Hall.
HARBOR ROUTE STILL STIRS.

COMMISSION TELLS ENGINEER TO PROCEED.

Mayor and Councilmen Go to San Pedro. The Harbor Commission yesterday went to San Pedro to inspect the route to the water front proposed by the Board of Public Works, and the Harbor Commission, between which bodies there is a controversy.

Plans for the municipal route to the water front of the Los Angeles Harbor advanced slightly yesterday. The Board of Public Works and the Harbor Commission are still at loggerheads, each body supporting a separate proposition—with the Mayor and the City Council still to be heard from.

The Mayor and the Councilmen went to San Pedro yesterday afternoon to make a personal inspection of the route by way of Fourth street, between street and San Pedro street to the water front. Members of the Public Works Board remained in the city, attending to their regular business, stating that they had been invited to accompany the inspecting party.

The Harbor Commission was also on duty, and yesterday forenoon held a session at which it prepared and adopted an order upon the City Engineer to proceed at the very earliest opportunity to make an estimate as to the cost of the highway for reaching the outer harbor as follows:

From the point where Pacific avenue now connects with the harbor boulevard at the present time under contract, extending along the roadway as at present, to the point where the street crosses the Pacific boulevard at the outer harbor.

All grades to be reduced to a maximum of 3 per cent, and where streets have been improved, fills and cuts to be full width of street.

To be constructed a traffic road 30 feet in width, all prepared and similar in construction and specification to that used by the county in the county boulevard now completed, as an extension of the roadway between this city and what was the northern line of Wilmington.

All portions of streets of San Pedro outside of the 30-foot traffic road, whose surface is disturbed by any grading or filling to be finished in all similar to the finish of the surface of the roadway of Pacific avenue heretofore graded.

Wherever sidewalks now in existence are disturbed by grading or filling, same to be replaced at the expense of the city.

Prepare profile of Pacific avenue, showing cuts and fills as above indicated.

From this it will be seen that the plan of the Harbor Commission, as outlined in its proposed plan, construction of the proposed twenty-foot traffic road to all mankind instead of a private highway, and the fact that the commission is concerned, are all in favor of the plan of the Harbor Commission, and that the plan of the Harbor Commission is the one to be followed.

The Harbor Commission, it is understood, will stand firm on its right to name the route for the roadway to the water front, and will demand that the Board of Public Works adopt the route as proposed, in accordance with the declared intention of the latter body made about the time of the year that it would adopt such recommendations as the Harbor Commission might make in this respect.

Yesterday the Harbor Commission received from Engineer Hamilton an estimate on the cost of the water front proposed under the initiative petition for the improvement of Pacific avenue, Fourteenth street and San Pedro street to be voted upon next Tuesday.

This report shows a total cost of \$11,841.55, and states that in addition to this work the change of grades would necessitate the lowering and reconstructing of a portion of the cut and fill on the intersection of Pacific and lateral streets in Beacon and other streets, at an estimated cost of \$11,000, and the regading and improvement of a portion of twelve intersecting streets at a cost of \$11,111. No estimate is made in these details of the cost of acquiring the land necessary for opening and widening of streets or damages due to cuts and fills on the intersecting streets.

It is expected the first of next week will bring about a definite alignment of the Mayor and the Board for one of the other of the routes over which the controversy between the two boards has arisen.

LIBRARY MUDDLE.
ASK FOR A HEARING.
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IN ROCK UPON WHICH BARQUE OF FRIENDSHIP SPLITS.

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This mortgage, it appeared from the evidence, had been given September 29, 1905, a promissory note for \$1500. It provided that if Coon died the property should be sold to pay the debt. If he passed away, Coon was to have it. Coon had formerly conducted a second-hand shop on the corner of Third and Broadway, and Coon made profitable investments in the city. Mrs. Gillin alleged that Coon began to draw money out of the bank and spend it on his daughter, Jennie Shreve, and that Coon was making a trust deed covering the same property, to her daughter, Jennie Shreve, had done so with intent to defraud her.

At this point, Coon alleged that he had faith in the widow's part. She executed a trust deed to the title insurance company, and when Coon discovered this he brought suit to foreclose. He charged that Mrs. Gillin was never intended as such and therefore could not be foreclosed. The court found judgment for the widow as the ground that there had been no legal delivery of the deed.

DANCE HALL REGULATION.
The Police Commissioners yesterday instructed City Promoters, Eddie to prepare an ordinance which will absolutely prohibit the conducting of dances in dance halls which hold no permits. It has developed that some dance halls where permits were revoked by the Police Commission this regulation is evaded by the rules of holding "social dances" and the Police Commission have been practically ignored.

Problem Solved Again.
The city's troublesome garbage disposal problem has been solved again on paper. Thomas Shover of East Hollywood yesterday sent a letter to the Mayor stating that he is the possessor of a device for turning garbage into coal, and he wants to present the subject to the Board of Public Works.

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First Bridge Reopens.
The Board of Public Works yesterday ordered the City Engineer to prepare plans and specifications for underpinning the piers of the Alamo-street bridge, which has been undermined by the storm waters from the Arroyo de las Posas' storm drain. Due to the storm the bridge was closed on several other structures must be underpinned, the City Engineer advises that all should be submitted to him as soon as possible so that the contractors may have ample time for the work before the possible rains of the fall season.

Canals Build Bridge.
The Board of Public Works yesterday decided to deny the petition of Mrs. F. W. Walker Company, for permission to construct a bridge across the alley back of the Fifth Street Hotel. It was proposed to erect a bridge over the alley to the rear of the hotel, but the board believes the obstruction of the alley would not be good public policy.

Board Sets a Precedent.
Recently the Board of Public Works ordered that property owners be required to repair the property in front of their lots on South Hoover street. Yesterday the inspector reported that all the repairs had been made with the exception of one lot, on which resides an old lady whose circumstances are such that she cannot meet the payment. The commissioners looked at one another a moment and then each one dug down into his pocket and produced the money necessary to pay the expense. Just how far this will be taken as a precedent was not stated.

At the Courthouse.

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City Hall Seizures.
The Board of Public Works has awarded to the John R. Otis Contracting Company a contract for furnishing 2400 barrels of oil at \$1.15 per barrel, for street sprinkling in the vicinity of Manchester avenue. After a contest, which has aroused a number of the interested property owners, the Board of Public Works has awarded the contract to the Otis Contracting Company.

Another phase of the East Side National conference, the proposed branch Public Library appeared yesterday, when a communication was filed with the City Clerk from Joseph H. Moore, chairman, and E. W. Reynolds, secretary, of the committee, asking the City Council to consider the City Clerk's decision in the matter of the site, which function, the petitioners declare, belongs solely to the Library Board of Los Angeles. The filing of the assessment district is the sole duty of the Council in this affair, declares the communication.

The petition for the Workman-

At the Courthouse.

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Mr. Wadsworth on Tuesday afternoon
A. Torrey will close his address in the Auditorium at 8 o'clock, when he will

Business: Markets, Finance and Trade.

DAILY EASTERN CITRUS MARKET QUOTATIONS.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES)

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes various citrus products like lemons, oranges, and grapefruit with their respective market prices.

FINANCIAL

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Lists various financial instruments, bonds, and stock prices.

FINANCIAL

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Continues the list of financial instruments and stock prices.

FINANCIAL

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Further details on financial markets and stock prices.

FINANCIAL

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Final section of financial data and stock prices.

LOS ANGELES EXCHANGE.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Lists various commodities and their prices in the Los Angeles exchange.

LOS ANGELES EXCHANGE.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Continues the list of commodities and prices.

LOS ANGELES EXCHANGE.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Further details on the Los Angeles exchange.

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LOS ANGELES EXCHANGE.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Final section of Los Angeles exchange data.

NO ICE REFRIGERATOR NO MORE ICE BILLS

You are invited to investigate this wonderful money-saving investment. The No Ice Refrigerator Company.

No Ice Refrigerator Company 1007 Broadway Central Bldg.

CLEARING HOUSE BANKS

Table with 2 columns: Bank Name and Officers. Lists various clearing house banks and their respective officers.

TRUST COMPANIES

TITLE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. CORNER FRANKLIN AND NEW HIGH STS.

SAVINGS BANKS

SECURITY TRUST SAVINGS BANK

RESOURCES \$45,000,000.00. 4 per cent interest paid on term deposits. 3 per cent on special and ordinary savings accounts.

LOS ANGELES TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK

MERCHANTS BANK AND TRUST CO. 207-09 S. BROADWAY.

J. J. Doran & Co.

German American Savings Bank. SPRING AND FOURTH STS.

Security Brokers

WM. R. STAATS CO. EXECUTE COMMISSION ORDERS IN LISTED SECURITIES.

Golden West Equity Exchange

4% Interest Paid on Deposits. American Savings Bank.

Hoxie & Goodloe

Security 6 for 1 Interest 7%. First Lien on Real Estate.

DAVIDSON'S

Sample Mail Order. 525 South Broadway. "Where It Pays to Buy Uppies."

HO!

THE WEATHER. LOCAL OFFICE, U. S. WEATHER BUREAU.

THE WEATHER.

Table with 2 columns: Location and Weather. Provides weather forecasts for various locations.

THE WEATHER.

Table with 2 columns: Location and Weather. Continues the weather forecast table.

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HO! HO! BACK TO THE SIMPLE LIFE FOR BEN!



Business: Shipping, Mines and Stocks.

THE WEATHER.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 25, 1912. Forecast for Los Angeles and vicinity: Partly cloudy; light breeze; temperature 65 to 75. High 75, low 65.

Shipping news from the Pacific coast, including arrivals and departures of various vessels, such as the S.S. Albatross, S.S. Albatross, and S.S. Albatross.

Table with multiple columns listing stock prices for various companies, including Union Pacific, Santa Fe, and others. Includes a section for 'New York Stock Exchange' and 'Los Angeles Stock Exchange'.

Real Estate Directory.

IVY WILD, ONLY 15 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY. A very little money buys a beach lot. Arch Beach Heights, 800-Union Oil Bldg.

Real Estate advertisements including 'INGLEWOOD ACRES', 'Western Terminal Tract', 'New Addition Opened EL SEGUNDO', and 'El Segundo THE INDUSTRIAL CITY'.

REDONDO BEACH.

Arrived-Friday, May 25. The steamer Albatross, Capt. J. H. Smith, from Los Angeles.

STAGNATION IN WALL STREET.

At Midday All the Gain is Lost. The market was quiet and uneventful, with no significant price movements.

VIOLENT UP-RUSH OF TOBACCO IN THE MORNING.

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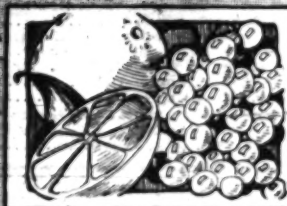
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Los Angeles Times Illustrated Weekly

Unique Magazine of the Sensuous Southwest



1897-1912 | IN ITS FIFTEENTH YEAR.
NEW SERIES VOL. I. NO. 21.

MAY 25, 1912—40 PAGES.

Single copies, by mail,
Or through News Agents, | TEN CENTS

The Vacant Chair.



The struggle for the seat of the mighty.

[801]

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 Woman: In the Home and in the World.....
 La Espasa y Madre Chiquita. By Genevieve Fournet.....
 (Cartoon).....
 Good Little Poems, Etc.....

"Everybody's doin' it"
Doing what?

5c, 10c, 25c

Eating Bell-Crescent Crackers
 BAKED FRESH DAILY IN LOS ANGELES BY KAHN-BECK COMPANY

Optometry — The science and art of prescribing and fitting glasses to correct defective sight, without the use of drugs.



Optometrist — One skilled in optometry, an expert in measuring eye defects, a physical eye specialist.

CONCERNING YOUR EYES

DR. M. M. RING

OPTOMETRIST AND PHYSICIAN

Good eyesight is essential to health, comfort and appearance. Have you ever noticed a strained look on your face, or your friend's? Usually this comes from eye-strain. More wrinkles are caused by eye-strain than by age. Thousands unconsciously squint in an effort to adapt the eyes to the surroundings. Success in relieving eye-strain depends entirely upon the OPTICAL SKILL of the practitioner who prescribes the glasses. Neglect of the eyes many times leads to surgical operations, which glasses worn in time may prevent. I do not use drugs in making examinations. A qualified optometrist corrects errors of vision by means of properly fitted lenses.

Having had many years of successful experience in the practice and teaching of my profession I offer you my service as a thoroughly qualified Optometrist and Eye Physician.

Your One Best Choice Is to Have Me Fit Your Glasses

My time and my energy are both devoted exclusively to the practice and teaching of my profession and for this reason I believe I can give you the best "EYE HELP" that it is possible to obtain.

DR. M. M. RING

OCULIST AND OPTOMETRIST

321 S. HILL ST.
ROOM 10

PHONES—HOME 3733.
SUNSET BROADWAY 3739

EYES EXAMINED FOR GLASSES.

NO DRUGS USED IN TESTING.

Qualified by examination — California State Board of Medical Examiners and California State Board of Examiners in Optometry.

The Los Angeles Times

BIGGEST NEWSPAPER IN THE WORLD

Month after month, for more than a decade, The Times has regularly carried more advertising than any newspaper extant.

At the end of last month—April, 1912—the volume of advertising carried by Los Angeles newspapers, expressed in inches, was as follows:

First.	The Times	115,084 inches
Second.	The Examiner	93,051 inches
Third.	The Express	56,765 inches
Fourth.	The Tribune	45,057 inches
Fifth.	The Herald	35,999 inches
Sixth.	The Record	27,975 inches

The tabulation below indicates the lead of the Los Angeles Times over other big journals for March, 1912. (Figures for April at time of printing not obtainable.)

Los Angeles Times	Circulation
New York World	58,171
Chicago Tribune	50,971
Detroit News Tribune	50,621
Seattle Times	50,445
Washington Star	50,332
St. Louis Post-Dispatch	50,317
Minneapolis Journal	50,287
Philadelphia Inquirer	50,266
Cleveland Plain Dealer	50,257
Baltimore News	50,250
Cincinnati Enquirer	50,239

"The Times" Impressive Circulation Growth

CIRCULATION: Daily net average for 1896, 15,801; for 1900, 19,258; for 1902, 26,124; for 1903, 25,731; for 1904, 26,448; for 1905, 26,930; for 1906, 26,346; for 1907, 27,703; for 1908, 42,150; for 1909, 50,501; for 1910, 52,311; for 1911, 54,964; for 1912, 57,358. For the first four months of 1912, 59,567 copies.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: Delivered by mail or carrier, Daily and Sunday editions (including the Illustrated Weekly Magazine) \$1.00 per year; 75c per month. Sunday edition only, \$2.50 per year.

THE TIMES MAGAZINE.

ESTABLISHED DEC. 5, 1897.
REORGANIZED JAN. 6, 1912.

devoted to the development of California and the Great Southwest, the publication of their marvelous natural resources and the word-painting of their wonders and beauties. Popular descriptive sketches, all written along in fact, statement and information; brilliant sketches, correspondence, poetry and pictures; the Home, the Farm, the Farm and the Range.

Articles in text and color; Southwestern in scope and character, with reference to the land and of the sea, the mountains, canyons, slopes and plains of the "Land of Heart's Desire."

A standard weekly vehicle of present-day thought, exploitation and development; a journal of views, opinions and convictions; the steady developer of liberty, law and freedom in the industries, holding up to the world of all good men and women, without distinction, who are busily working to better their condition in life and to serve the cause of home, country and civilization.

In Standard Weekly, being complete in itself, is served to the public through the Times news sheets when required. Old series ended December 31, 1911. New series began January 6, 1912.

Subscribers in submitting matter for publication in The Illustrated Weekly, you are advised to retain copies of your writings. Manuscripts accompanied by postage will be returned if not found suitable; but otherwise the return is not guaranteed.

Subscription price: 10 cents a copy. With the Sunday Times, \$3.50 a year. Office, \$2.50 a year. THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY, 1000 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Headquarters: 1000 Broadway, New York, N. Y. at the postoffice at Los Angeles, Cal., under Act of March 3, 1879.

Los Angeles Times

Illustrated Weekly

Under the Editorial Direction of
HARRISON GRAY OTIS.

Day Pages—Regular Issue Over 88,000 Copies.

BY THE WESTERN SEA,
AND IN THE HEART OF THE SOUTHWEST.

Article to People's Ends.

The people of the Great Southwest are exceedingly practical, as might be expected from empire builders engaged in the actual work of building. But the practical does not monopolize the attention of the people in this rapidly-developing section of the country. They are artistic to their finger tips. "As is most shown in the construction of new schoolhouses, art is made to play a very important part. Anaheim is not a large city as things go in the region we are speaking of, but the people there, although mostly engaged in agricultural pursuits, propose not to be left behind in the new group of buildings for the Polytechnic High School just completed at that point is exceedingly artistic. The whole group is constructed in a pure style of architecture, of pressed brick trimmed with stone. There are five buildings in the group, and they cost \$130,000.

Apartment Houses by the Sea.

There is scarcely a week that there are not chronicled the letting of contracts for new apartment houses at Venice, Ocean Park and Santa Monica. It is evident that these seaside cities are to become very largely apartment-house cities. In a single day at Venice there were let two contracts for this style of structure, one at \$25,000, another at \$25,000 and a smaller one at \$10,000. A few years ago these seaside cities were tent cities. The tent gave way to the seaside cottage, and with the growth of population and increased value in real estate naturally comes the apartment house. They are all in the line of evolution with the exception, that the old does not perish with the advent of the new. So great is the increase of population along the coast, that tents, bungalows, cottages and apartment hotels are all struggling in rivalry for prominence.

In Object to Art.

The Outdoor Art League of Southern California is a club with a big membership of three score. In its membership are numbered real estate operators, lawyers, and other students of nature. The purpose of the organization is to co-operate with all other individuals or associations interested in the preservation of the natural beauty spots of the Southwest. Well-kept grounds will be secured to address women's clubs and other bodies interested in outdoor art. The first work undertaken will be the drafting of a map showing the natural beauty spots of Southern California, special reference being had to the mountains and the arroyos.

Clean Streets the Order.

During the Shriners pageants in the city of Los Angeles the streets became littered every day, as was to be expected. Each morning the sun arose and found a city, figuratively speaking, as clean as a new pin. This was not done to impress the Shriners, but to show the ordinary course of city business, for the comfort and enjoyment of all within the city gates, residents and visitors alike. So it is every day in the year in Los Angeles, which is known to widely-traveled people as the cleanest city in the civilized world, and one of the very few which can make any pretensions to

general cleanliness. The expression may seem to sound strained, but it goes unless one is looking exclusively to the cities of the Great Southwest, which all emulate cleanliness. At Pomona a Saturday late in May was set apart for city cleaning with the avowed intention of making Pomona spotless. It pays in the good impression created in the minds of the stranger, and in safeguarding the health of the residents.

Drilling on Casitas Ranch.

ON THE Casitas ranch, near old Ventura, work is going on rapidly clearing the ground and making roads preparatory to drilling for oil. The property recently changed hands after the new owners had expected the ranch for months and concluded that everything looked favorable for good oil fields.

Schools Everywhere.

THE Board of Supervisors of Los Angeles county recently sold a block of school bonds for \$60,000, which is to be devoted to the erection of a new school at Venice. The same day the same board sold a bond issue amounting to \$20,000 to erect a school at Sawtelle. Both these issues commanded a handsome premium.

Voted Right on One Thing.

AT HERMOSA BEACH on the day the Presidential primaries were held, a side issue was presented to the people which carried. By this was authorized the sale of a bond issue amounting to \$60,000 to build a pleasure pier. If there was any aberration of mind on the Presidential primary, there was none on the improvement bonds.

This Marks Progress.

M. KITTRICK, near Bakersfield, at the head of the San Joaquin Valley, is right in the center of the oil industry. The public-spirited citizens there have organized a Board of Trade which is expected to be a strong factor in the development of the commercial, industrial and other interests of the city and of the whole country round about.

Huntington Beach Progressive.

AGITATION is rife at Huntington Beach for the raising of \$70,000 by a bond sale to be used in constructing a pier. Another progressive movement is on foot for a sewer system for the city. In a short time the Southern Counties Gas Company will be furnishing the beach town with illuminating gas, and with these three improvements installed Huntington Beach will not be lagging behind the other beaches.

Crown City's Splendor.

PASADENA very naturally prides itself in being one of the notable beauty spots of the Great Southwest. It is a very intellectual and refined community there, ambitious to merit and maintain its reputation. The Polytechnic High School buildings now in course of construction, will be an outward and visible sign of Pasadena's intellectual and artistic temperament. The cost of the structure will be \$500,000.

Long Beach for Ships.

THE Craig Shipbuilding Company at Long Beach made no mistake when that point was selected as a site for the enterprise. The company the other day signed a contract for a steel steamship to cost \$305,000, and it has work on hand which will take a year to complete, and the total gross income will be \$1,000,000. The company has a ship about ready to turn off at a contract price of \$300,000, and another less further along costing \$175,000. When this is off of the ways it will be followed by one to cost \$250,000.

Artistic and Practical.

AT VISALIA various organizations, including the Merchants' Association and the Board of Trade, are busily engaged in a "boosting campaign" to procure the building of an opera house and hotel.

In the same press report we find that the Visalia Co-operative Creamery during April broke all records in the butter line. There were received during the month 243,000 pounds of cream, and from this was manufactured 94,000 pounds of butter. The dairymen received for the cream \$26,000. If this average is maintained during the year it will amount to \$300,000.

Palms for the Highways.

THE Board of Supervisors of Los Angeles County have authorized the County Forestry Commission to purchase 500 date palms at a cost of a dollar apiece to be planted along the San Fernando road. There is a great deal of work of this kind to be done in Southern California. It was naturally a treeless section until the horticulturist came in and adorned it with millions of revenue-producing fruit trees. The highways are still neglected to a large extent, a thing that should be remedied with all possible dispatch. Every line of country road should have its ornamental trees, and the main thoroughfares should be parked with grass plots and parterres of flowers well cared for. We must not forget that this is the playground of the continent, and that tourists seeking enjoyment desire to have the sense of sight delighted above all things.

Good Progressive Measures.

A PASADENA woman returned from St. Louis a few weeks ago, where she went to attend a session of the National Congress of Mothers. Her opinion gathered at that meeting is that we shall soon have fathers' clubs modeled after the mothers' clubs of the country, and a national congress of fathers similar to that of the mothers, and with the same intentions.

The aims of the mothers' clubs are well known, being to see that every child born in this country shall first have a chance for life, then a chance to become a useful member of the human family, and thereby from the possession of good health and the doing of things worth while to enjoy his life.

The mothers of the race have been burdened through all the years of history, not only with the bearing and nursing, but with the bringing up and care of the children of the race. Right well and right nobly have they performed these duties. It is the woman's crowning glory that in spite of the general negligence of the fathers the mothers have done so well in the development of the race.

It is quite time that the fathers of America organize and enter into this work earnestly. To do so will constitute a great stride forward in progress, and will mean much.

Another modern reform most excellent and to be highly commended touches school work with the purpose of differentiating children in the classes according to their ability and taste for the various occupations or callings of life. Another reform no less commendable in the schools is one which looks to the conducting of classes out of doors in the open air, with the further purpose of making nature the great text-book for study.

Here is another: A church in Southern California is moving to organize the women of the congregation into societies modeled after women's clubs in order to study practically their religious duties and carry on more efficiently the religious life in its various phases.

Still one more: In Riverside the Congregational people are about to erect a new temple of worship, and in this connection it is proposed to have an open-air pulpit in a garden surrounded by a hedge for religious worship in the summer time.

This last, it appears to us, is admirably beautiful. It recalls to mind the Mount of Olives and the Garden of Gethsemane, strolls by the roadside in which the Master drew lessons from the lilies of the field and the birds of the air, and that mountainside where He sat and delivered the greatest discourse that ever came from the lips of man and reached the ears of humanity, the Sermon on the Mount.

The Naturalization of Foreigners.

THE American people is almost entirely foreign in its origin. The number of aborigines who vote or operate in any sphere of activity in America is very, very small.

The American people are of very heterogeneous origin. While composed mostly of Teutonic strains, there flows in the American blood more or less of that of all the white races, and a good deal of that which is not white.

Native American and foreign are terms which have come to differentiate between those of us of foreign extraction, but born on the soil, and immigrants direct from foreign countries. Of these latter in prosperous years a million men, women and children (mostly men) come here every year.

There is a great difference between the native born and the foreign born, and the difference widens year by year. Immigration from Northern Europe is much less than it was years ago, and there is coming now a very heterogeneous intermixture from all parts of the known world. There is a difference between these immigrants of today and those of former years, including racial prejudices, aspirations, theories of government, education, sentiments, and what not.

Not only here, but all over the world, the tendency of our times is toward rapid changes, many of them radical, some of them violent. Originally the difference between the radical person and the conservative one was a mere matter of degree and not of kind. That is not so now. The radical has become a socialist, and the socialist has developed into an anarchist.

The native-born American population has always been very generous in its treatment of the immigrant. This has not been altogether a matter of philanthropy, but of shrewd business sense. There lay all around the American people of the past vast empires full of abundant wealth in the undeveloped raw condition. The population

here could not develop it, and without development it was useless. It was therefore the height of wisdom to invite here all industrious, capable, law-abiding people to enter in and possess these lands, and develop their various wealth. The more of it there was developed the more there was for all to enjoy.

The American people of native birth were willing not only to divide their wealth with the immigrant, but they also invited him freely to take part in the business of self-government. After five years' residence in the country he became a citizen capable of voting for every officer administering any government function throughout the country, and he himself became eligible for every office excepting that of President.

The immigrants who came in the past were largely English-speaking people, and were almost universally persons of intelligence and of more or less experience in the ways of conducting government by representation. They were industrious, frugal and law-abiding, and soon made excellent citizens.

In the new immigration of today things are different. Comparatively few of these immigrants speak the English language, multitudes are illiterate, a great majority of them have had literally no experience in the functions of representative government. That would be a small matter if it were all. But it is far from being all.

Many of them come here with an absolute antagonism to government, largely because of the tyrannies under which they have lived. About the only sentiment they have absorbed that is permanent is that of a crude socialism. And their conception of that means that from the man who has, from him should be taken, and to the man who has not, to him should be given abundantly. In numerous instances this sentiment has passed the flowering period and gone to seed in rabid anarchy. The theoretical socialist is a menace not only to our form of government, but to our system of civilization. The raw socialist who knows no methods of logical reasoning or persuasive speech, but relies on the strong arm of violence, is an absolute menace. Then comes the anarchist with the torch and bomb, pistol and murderous knife.

These conditions observed broadly throughout the United States are forcing courts of law to greater circumspection in granting the elective franchise to foreigners. The applicant for citizenship is now subjected generally to a very rigid examination to determine whether he understands what popular government is, whether he is in actual sympathy with such a government and whether his oath of allegiance is sincerely taken and likely to be kept or whether on the contrary it is taken in deliberate falsehood with the intention of using his rights as a citizen to subvert our government and destroy our civilization.

And no right-minded person will for a moment question the justice or necessity of this way of dealing with the applicant for citizenship.

Why Not Trust the Irish?

THERE is coming to Ireland at last what the Irish have aspired to for a century, home rule. A great change has taken place in the sentiment in England in this regard since the time when the late Mr. Gladstone stood almost alone among English statesmen in advocating the right of the Irish to legislate upon Irish affairs in a Parliament in the old house on College Green, Ireland. There has been a change in sentiment in Ireland, too. The Irish have got together with the exception of some extremists in the province of Ulster. On the part of these politics and religion mix in a way difficult for us to understand in America. In the old days political sentiment in Ireland divided very largely on lines marked out by religious differences. Yet in spite of the fact that nearly all the Irish who advocated home rule were non-Protestants, the leaders of the movement were almost all Protestants. Now, excepting in Ulster, all shades of religious belief are submerged in the common cause for home rule.

The new home rule bill is in a few somewhat essential respects different from that proposed by Mr. Gladstone. The opposition of the Irish to English rule has lasted through nearly all the centuries and has been founded on very substantial grounds. Ever since England's ascendancy in Ireland until quite recently it has appeared to be the deliberate purpose of all Englishmen to arouse Irish antagonism in a spirit of undeserved contempt for the Irish, and in a half-playful way of creating a continuous performance of a Donnybrook Fair in which Irish heads should be broken for the amusement of the assumedly superior English.

While all this was going on, England depended upon the fighting Irish for recruits to keep the ranks of her armies full, and thus enable her to hold her head against the aggressions of all Europe, and to become the aggressor in many places throughout the world. The Irish took this to heart, and there was created a strong sentiment in the island against enlisting in the English army. Then the rulers in England got a new line of vision, and the shamrock appeared on the lapel of many aristocratic coats cheek by jowl with the rose. The royal family acquired the habit of wearing "ulsters" and making dresses out of Irish poplin, and "wearing of the green" became about as common at Buckingham Palace and Windsor as in Dublin or Cork.

The racial hostility made almost all the English and many of the Irish conceive misgivings as to the practicability of home rule in Ireland. With the disappearance of the irritating spirit in England, the Irish became much less belligerent, and with the new order of things the Irish themselves came quite heartily together in their work for home rule.

Now, as we have said, the only opposition to the new bill comes from the extremists in Ulster. They still retain the old animosity toward their own race, the outgrowth of religious intolerance prevalent more or less among the members of all the churches, and surely not least among the good Presbyterian people of the north where "Orangemen's Day" has been celebrated with great enthusiasm up to the present time. This feeling seems to be creating some misgiving in the minds of the Ulster people still. The Irish in all other parts of Ireland are pronounced in their declarations that absolutely good faith controls their minds, and that they will work together in harmony with all who will permit them, for the good of all the Irish in all parts of the island. In the House of Commons recently, in debating this matter a member pleading the cause of Ireland asked why the Tories doubted the sincerity of the Irish, pointing out the mistake they made when they doubted the good faith of the Boers in South Africa. He closed his remarks with these very pregnant words:

"You were wrong then as you now admit. Are you going to be so mad as to repeat your error? The Irish people have shown as a whole that they are the last people to break their pledge or word, and we are right in trusting the responsible leaders of a great majority of Irish."

Peace and Rest.

MEN as individuals clamor sometimes for peace and rest. There is no type of either in all nature. About the first conscious act of the infant is to wave his little fists and explore his little mouth with them; later he beats a tattoo upon his mother's breast. His belligerence increases with his growth. Tupper says that "a babe in a house is a wellspring of pleasure." But everybody—except his parents—looks upon him in some of his moods as a combative nuisance. His disposition to fight is greater when he dons trousers than it was when he wore frocks.

Cain, the first man child, was a murderer. But conflict existed before the advent of man. Lucifer, "the son of the morning," was the organizer of a revolt in heaven. Since the dawn of creation the human race has enjoyed war. The practice even of professed Christians has been to push the weakest to the wall.

Organic life is a struggle. The fittest survive, but the fittest are the strongest. "Agitation, tumult, the warring of repellant forces, the clashing of alien elements, the ferment of inharmonious constituents are the order of nature, the spur and potency of progress." Every movement for advancement for culture has been criticised, opposed and buffeted. Truth is mighty and in the end it prevails, but it has to fight every inch of the way, and the cross is ever the preliminary of the crown. It is the fire that gives the steel its temper. It is the tempest that calls out the vigor of the oak.

"The torch that the fiercest of storms will outlast
Is the torch borne aloft on the crest of the blast."

"The law of conflict," said Williams, "moves through all the tortuous mazes of human history. There is no growth without upturning of the soil. The ground must be plowed and harrowed before the seed is sown. The wastes of nature must be reclaimed before fruitful harvests can bless the labor of the husbandman. Not only must the soil be prepared, but the refuse must be destroyed. The smoke and

smudge may be disagreeable, may fill the air with noisome smells and dim the brightness of the sun, but they must be endured. The wisest tiller knows that the more thorough the burning up of the waste matter, the better for the ground and the richer the harvest."

As with peace so with rest. It does not exist. It cannot be found in earth, or air, or water; in sea or forest or star. The rock is a story book in which Nature writes the annals of creation. The sea pulses and throbs and moans out and in over the harbor bar, and gnashes its white teeth upon a hundred shores. The forest drops and renews its draperies of emerald and crimson and brown. The peaceful stars are like swinging lights coursing around their ever-changing orbits. From the grain of sand wrested by gravitation from the grasp of the slowly decomposing mountain to the earthquake responding to the summons of internal fires, from the splash of the brook to the roar of the cataract, from the feeble pulse of the infant to the rush of Uru around the universe, Force has never stayed in imperious hand, and no rest comes to the waking or the weary, for the end is the beginning and the beginning is the end.

This Will Absorb the Surplus.

NEARLY a score years ago the great lamentation of the masses was that there was too little money in the world to go around, and those engaged in the creation and management of great industrial enterprises were of the same opinion.

The aforesaid creators and managers have not changed their minds, but the intelligent members of that great aggregation of humanity known as the masses have done so. It was known by analytical students all the time that the increase of the price of commodities was largely due to the increase of the production of the precious metals and the increased coinage of the nations of the world. That is a fact no longer gainsaid by intelligent persons in any walk in life. The enhancement in prices has been almost universal excepting in the one superabundant commodity of labor. For this reason bread and meat, clothing and furniture have climbed up the cost-ladder much more rapidly than lagging wages have been able to do.

It looks as if this influence had reached its maximum. The production of gold will not proceed in the same ratio during the next few years as in the past. With the cessation of the increasing superabundance of the medium of exchange will come a check on the increase in prices, unless production of other commodities than the precious metals should be checked.

The only influence that has kept the price from following the cow that jumped over the moon and from going as high as the old woman who swept the cobwebs off of the sky, has been the increased demand for money in expanding productive operations, and thus keeping the supply more nearly commensurate with the demand.

Now comes regenerated China with its demand following demand for funds to carry out her new enterprises. The new-born republic that is to take the place of the ancient Manchu tyranny is in the market again, this time for a loan of \$300,000,000. That will be paid in gold, and will absorb the most of the gold production of the current year. It will take more of that precious metal produced in the twelve months than used for the coinage of the world.

The check to the increased production of gold and the larger demand for gold, should tend very materially to steady prices. It will curb them for every commodity where the supply and demand remain steady.

And this will be an excellent thing for the great masses of mankind. Wages did not rise with the same acceleration of speed as the price of the necessities of life. As the cost of living steadies, or becomes a little lower, prices and wages are more than likely to remain stationary. As a matter of fact, in the long struggle between labor and capital for a more equitable division of the profits of both, when once labor has taken a step of advance it has seldom or never withdrawn its foot or abandoned the position it has conquered.

[Kansas City Journal:] After a wind storm passed over the Kansas City Portland Cement plant three miles east of Sugar creek, last night, workers found a twenty-five pound buffalo fish lying on the Fe tracks, which are about twenty feet from the bank of the river. About it were several smaller fish, mostly cat and bass. It is believed the fish were blown out of the water.

Men and Women.

LITTLE AVA ALICE MURIEL ASTOR, although a mere child, has been put in the limelight on the world's stage by the death of her father on the Titanic, and she is likely to stay there. Col. Astor left this daughter by his will the sum of \$5,000,000. That of itself will burn a good deal of calcium. To her brother Vincent is left the bulk of the Astor fortune, computed to be worth \$75,000,000, by some, and more than that by others. The lawyers have got hold of the matter, and it is likely to figure in the courts for a long time to come.

We all can recall the proverb which teaches us that time is golden. By some of the appearances in the case Judge Archibald found it to be so, as the "silent partner" in some transactions alleged to be a little more than steady.

Mr. K. Gray, who is to succeed James J. Hill in the management of the Great Northern Railway properties, has in every path to follow compared with that of the man who created them. Hill marched across the continent through a wilderness, working his way laboriously with a pick and shovel. Mr. Gray follows in his tracks in a special car, over heavy steel rails.

John Muir, the famous California naturalist, has passed through enough years and done enough work to settle him to any rest he may desire. But he takes to vacation, because he does not feel the need of rest, and action is more desirable. He has returned from his expedition in the jungles and forests of South America and Africa in pursuit of his favorite studies of the flora and fauna of the earth. Think of a man of his age going 400 miles up the Amazon jungle in search of the habitat of the Brazilian araucaria.

Annually the London County Council elects the Lord Mayor of the City of London, and if he is a married man his wife becomes "My Lady," and ranks as the "First Lady of London." At the latest election the post fell to Lord Chylesmore, who is half an American, as his mother was Charlotte Harmon of New Orleans. The lady is altogether American, as she was originally Miss Elizabeth French, daughter of F. O. French of New York. American women make a large share in English social life. They have the money and other things to make them popular.

The old days when the humanities constituted the whole curriculum of the colleges are gone. There are no professorships today on journalism and a hundred other lines. Now comes E. C. Converse with a gift of \$125,000 to establish a professorship of banking at Harvard University. He says it is to put this science on a par with Greek and theology. Business colleges for a long time have rivaled high schools in teaching business rather than any exact or applied science. So after all Mr. Converse's notion is hardly new.

Thomas Forbes, Governor of the Philippines, differs from most Americans in his view of our successfully managing the affairs of the islands. He is at home now on a six months' leave of absence, and passing through London said: "I believe that the period of stagnation which followed the insurrection is over, and a decided upward movement is in progress. The most necessary and important matter at the present time is that the land be surveyed and registered, as this will tie the people closer to the soil and encourage them to agricultural activity."

Robert Bacon, who has just returned home after resigning his position as American Ambassador to France, is said to have barely escaped destruction in the Titanic. He owes his escape to Parmelee Herrick, one of the new Ambassadors. It appears that Mr. Bacon had booked passage for himself, wife and daughter on the Titanic, and had sent part of the family baggage on board the fated ship. Young Herrick and his wife resided with the Bacons at the Embassy in Paris, and Mr. Bacon said: "I wish I could meet my friend Herrick before I go." There was some precedent involved, and Parmelee Herrick said in a breezy western way, "Darn precedent in this instance," and darning the precedent saved the Bacons.

While the late Russell Sage was in the flesh he was one of the most prudent, shrewd and persistent money-grubbers in Gotham. The astute financier never played nor risked any money in wild-cat schemes. He was a "sure-shot" operator in Wall Street, and when he died he left in the hands of his widow a fortune of something like \$75,000,000. Since becoming possessed of this enormous fortune he has worked as persistently and assiduously in accumulating the money as her husband did in gathering it. The Scriptures tell us that the miser is the man that "hoards up riches and cannot tell who shall gather them." Russell Sage knew better, and the good lady upon whose shoulders was imposed the burden of this enormous sum of money has worked hard in lightening the burden. Her philanthropies have been productive of as much wisdom as marked her husband's operations in the market. She is reported to be failing in health, and her task is only begun. Should she be taken from the world thousands will regret her departure, and it is very earnestly to be hoped that her share of the property will fall into good hands.

Industrial Progress.

EVERY kind of progress, industrial included, indeed industrial especially, is mostly a matter of advertising. The best advertising for anything is the verbal testimony of those who know as to the merits of the subject.

Newspaper advertising is great. It has done much for the industrial progress of the Great Southwest, more in fact than any other section of the country has ever enjoyed. The same is the case with many industrial products, the manufacturers of which have no doubt as to the use of printers' ink.

But when advertising through newspapers and circulars has won a client for any product, and the goods are found to be quite up to the description, then when that client tells neighbors and friends of how good the thing is, new clients come in in a rush.

When Los Angeles people induced the 'Mystic Shrine' members to come here this spring to hold their convocation, that was good advertising. They held out the inducements and were believed, in spite of the fact that they were interested witnesses.

The Shrine convocation brought some 60,000 people here who during ten days in May sampled the goods and found them quite up to description in every respect. Now every one of these has gone back to the old home and is telling of the experiences enjoyed in Southern California. He will continue to tell it for years to come, and this advertising from disinterested witnesses will be acting as a powerful aid on the industrial progress of the section.

A few of the industrial developments of a week in the Great Southwest follow here, very briefly told:

California has a town named Mecca, in the midst of a desert quite similar to that of Arabia, and the desert has its oases. A new development there is the cultivation of the date palm. The American government has procured about a thousand plants of this tree from the Sahara Desert in North Africa and distributed them among the ranchers in the oases near Mecca, who have each set out from a few trees to twenty and even forty acres.

Two thousand spectators at Redlands the other day gathered to receive as a present a new breathing space known as Sylvan Park, in which are found a band stand, pergola, restroom and playground equipped with abundant apparatus.

The city of Covina in the valley east of the San Gabriel River is preparing to take over under municipal ownership the Domestic Water plant heretofore controlled by the Covina Domestic Water Company.

The town of Lindsay, in the San Joaquin Valley, and the country around there are making rapid progress. Data from the Southern Pacific freight office of Lindsay show an increase in business for April 1912 of 125 per cent. over two years ago. For April of this year the company handled a little over 3,000,000 pounds of stuff.

Among the last and the very greatest of the old ranchos to change hands is the property of Gen. Beale in the Tejon Mountains, lying on both sides of the boundary line between Kern and Los Angeles counties. There are several old grants in the property, which aggregate 276,000 acres.

Joseph Musto, Son & Keenan, marble cutters of San Francisco, have secured an acre of ground in Los Angeles for a consideration of \$15,000, on which the new owners will erect a two-story office building, a warehouse and a marble and tile mill, at a cost of \$20,000.

The City Council of Los Angeles has on its hands a big project in preparing an adequate system of storm drains for the whole city. The total cost will run to a little more than \$9,000,000, and the work undertaken will extend over a period of ten years.

At Plano, near Porterville, in the San Joaquin Valley, an orange grower has sold an old claim in the Lost Hills district for \$170,000. The property cost the former holder \$20,000, so he pockets a clear profit of \$150,000.

At Pomona building is going on apace. A new project there is the building of a hospital to cost \$30,000. The construction of a new opera-house to cost about the same sum is about ready to begin.

In the Porterville foothills along the western slope of the Sierra Nevada is an immense deposit of fine granite suitable for building purposes. A stone cutter from Barre, Vermont, where the granite industry employs 5000 men and there is marketed a product worth \$500,000 annually, is out here in California to look at the Porterville rock, with the intention of going into the industry with a vim.

At El Centro, one of the new towns in the Imperial Valley country, work is going on rapidly in developing the city park. A great many trees, pepper, eucalyptus and palms, will be used for adornment and shade. Playgrounds are to occupy a part of the space, which embraces a total of fourteen acres.

Word comes from Washington that the application to organize the Anaheim National Bank at Anaheim, with a capital of \$50,000, has reached the Comptroller of the Currency. There is no room to doubt that the action will be favorable.

Within ten miles of Pomona there are 200 pumping plants and a number of overflow artesian wells in operation for the irrigation of orchards by the use of underground waters. These plants cost \$1,000,000, and the distributing pipes \$500,000. There are served by these wells 7654 acres set to oranges, 535 acres to lemons, in bearing, with 2500 acres of young trees and 500 acres of vines.

Great joy is expressed in the Imperial Valley country over news from Washington stating that "the Mexican government has notified the State Department that it will refer to a commission for immediate and final settlement all questions regarding canal rights of way, control of the Colorado River and the use of its waters."

The building record of Los Angeles for April, 1912, shows a cost value of \$2,639,763.

The clearings of the banks of Los Angeles for April amounted to \$97,135,993.

Foreign export trade of San Francisco for nine months ended March 31 amounted to \$40,782,497, and imports at the same place at the same time came to \$42,337,691.

At Los Angeles for the nine months the imports amounted to \$2,648,956.

From Whittier comes the report of an active demand for small ranches. One real estate agent there reports sales for a few days of parcels of from one and a half to five acres, aggregating in value \$40,000.

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Walt Mason
The Poet Philosopher.

THE man who has a bundle finds homage in the air; the knowledge of his fund'll precede him everywhere, and every blooming maiden will always treat him nice, the man with guldens laden, the man who has the price. And moralists may thunder about our lust for gold, and say it is a blunder the rich man to uphold; our slavish adoration of gold and silver yen is threatening the nation, demoralizing men. Though he's abused in sonnets and cussed from pole to pole, we always doff our bonnets to him who has the roll. I rather like the kicker who often deftly swears at sinful get-rich-quicker and multimillionaires; for wealth, that is a blessing when moderate it seems, becomes a thing distressing when carried to extremes. Oh, we are surely wiser when we our lids uplift, not to the sordid miser, but to the man of thrift; and like a silly farce'll seem ugly things we say of him who has a parcel of boodle put away.

WALT MASON.

[Copyright, 1912, by George Matthew Adams.]

Growing Mushrooms in Kansas City.

One of the largest mushroom "farms" in the world is, strange as it may seem, located in the very heart of Kansas City's most populous district, in a tunnel 450 feet long and 22 feet wide, which the Metropolitan Street Railway Company had abandoned. The June Popular Mechanics Magazine contains a picture of the mushroom beds. It is stated that the tunnel had been abandoned for more than ten years, when a Kansas City minister conceived the idea of raising mushrooms in it.

The conditions of soil and temperature in the tunnel seemed ideal for mushroom culture, and the entire floor space was planted with spawn. The crop resulting was so far beyond the fondest expectations that he proceeded to put in shelves to increase the area of growing space. At the present time most of the floor and shelf space is occupied by growing mushrooms, and a crop of from thirty to fifty pounds a day is harvested, which sells at 70 cents a pound.

Uncle Sam Confectionery.

[Popular Mechanics Magazine:] The new candy factory of the government is away up on the top floor of the Bureau of Chemistry and was one of the last new features added to the work of that institution by Dr. Harvey W. Wiley before he resigned. The bureau has long had its watchful eye on the candy product of the country, especially that of the penny stores and pushcart vendors who draw their trade from the ranks of juveniles. There was no accepted standard of purity, and the government had to make its own.

The bureau announces that it not only intends to improve the quality of the candy, but better still, after the chemists find out exactly how good it can be made without saccharin and how the best results are to be obtained by the precise mixing of the ingredients, they are going to get out a recipe book which will have the approval of the government, and may be had for the asking.

Father.

Out in the morning father goes,
Whether it storms or whether it snows,
Whether it storms with rain or snow,
By the fire sit mother and I,
Doing our lessons quietly.

Back in the twilight father comes,
When I've finished with books and sums.
Not all the noise of all the drums
Is a jollier noise, I know,
Than father when he says, "Hallo!"
—[Maud Keary, in St. Nicholas.]

Thinklets.

The more style we put on, the more creditors we put off.

Sound advice is usually nothing but sound. When a physician's business slumps he inevitably gets out of patients.

The ball game absence is the mother of invention. No, Maud, dear, the sentry has not the least right to steal a nap from his knapsack.

A reputation isn't as easily made as a complexion. You can measure a girl's love by her sighs. We speak of love "knots" and the "tie" of marriage because so many men get roped in thereby.

THE HEART OF THE SOUTHWEST.

TO FAR-AWAY READERS: One distinct object of the publishers is to make the Illustrated Weekly a publication intensely interesting and positively valuable, not only to California and Pacific Coast people, but to distant readers—to eager and intelligent men and women in New England, New York, Canada, the Middle States, the Central West, Europe and Mexico—all of whom can keep themselves in touch with this great empire of the Southwest, by regularly reading the Illustrated Weekly. Being of a permanent character, complete in itself, it is particularly well suited to the needs of readers at a distance seeking a "net" California weekly instead of the more ephemeral sheets of a daily paper. For the very moderate yearly subscription price, \$2.50, postpaid, the subscriber is supplied within the year with more than 2000 large, handsomely-printed pages filled to the brim with good reading.

From and after this date, every person, whether a new or an old subscriber, who signs a contract subscribing for the Daily and Sunday Times, including the Illustrated Weekly, for one year—all costing \$9, payable quarterly in advance—will receive an EXTRA COPY FREE, of the Illustrated Weekly; and for \$3 cash in advance, the Weekly will be sent free for twelve months.

Uncle Sam's Fight With Devil. By F. G. Carpenter.

Spiritual Endeavor.

THE GOVERNMENT AND Y. M. C. A. UPLIFT WORK AT PANAMA.

THE CLUBHOUSES AND WHAT THEY ARE DOING—THE BILLIARD ROOMS AND BOWLING ALLEYS—AMATEUR MINSTRELS AND CLUB CONCERTS—A TALK WITH THE SUPERINTENDENT—AMONG THE BOY SCOUTS AND A WORD ABOUT THE SALVATION ARMY.

CULEBRA (Canal Zone, Panama).—I have headed this letter "Uncle Sam's Fight with the Devil." The title is sensational, but it fits the story. It is the fight of Uncle Sam for the souls of his canal employees. It tells how he has taken 5000 or 10,000 men such as you find at a mining camp or on the frontier, has put them to work at high wages, and at the same time has kept them free from gambling, lust and the other vices which have heretofore been always associated with such organizations. When the French started this canal they baptized it in champagne. Their officials locked hands with Lucifer and Bacchus. They brought

ment, and the experienced secretaries of the Y.M.C.A. have been called in to run them. They are so managed that they are largely self-supporting, and the Y.M.C.A. and the government unite in paying the deficit. I don't know how much they run short, but their operation last year cost more than \$130,000. A great part of this was made up of dues and other receipts. Each of the two thousand and odd members pays \$10 annually, and the restaurants and billiard rooms bring in a considerable sum.

There are clubhouses of this kind at every station of importance along the Canal Zone. There is one at Porto Bello, on the Caribbean Sea, where there are hundreds of men engaged in crushing rock for the Gatun locks. There is another at Cristobal, adjoining Colon, the American port on the Atlantic, and a third at Gatun, where they are making the dam. And then we have a clubhouse at Gorgona, patronized by the men at work in the shops; another at Empire, at the beginning of the Culebra cut, and one here at Culebra, about

shirt sleeves, and look very comfortable. At one end of this room are two men playing chess, and at the opposite side several are writing.

The scenes are for all the world like those of a big city club in the United States. The tables are covered with magazines. Seventy-five of the best periodicals and journals are taken, and one can find everything here from science to fiction. As to the writing tables, 1000 letters are sent out from this room every month, and from the seven clubhouses 9000 or 10,000 are mailed home in that time.

In the Billiard Room.

But let us go to the other side of the hall and enter the billiard room. Every one of these clubhouses has billiard tables and cues. The game keeps the men out of the poolrooms of the saloon, which were night filled with employees before the clubhouses were started.

The members pay 30 cents an hour for the use of the club tables. They are good players, too, and they have billiard tournaments Saturday nights, when the men come in crowds to look on. If you would know just



Pool-room at Gatun clubhouse.



The reading-room



Playing tennis at Gorgona



The Salvation Army

their mistresses with them from Paris, and graft and extravagance danced beside them over the Canal Zone on the road to bankruptcy and financial destruction.

Uplift Work at Panama.

So far, our canal has been built without graft. We have spent hundreds of millions and no one has charged that a cent or a dollar has gone into anything but the actual construction of the canal or the legitimate expenses connected therewith. More than that, the work has been done in a Christian way by a body of Christian men, whose conduct is morally as good as that of any social community in the United States or the world. This, it seems to me, is quite as wonderful as the building of the canal itself.

How has it been accomplished?

It has been done by the marrying of business to Christianity; by bringing to the front the forces which make for good and as far as possible eliminating those which make for the bad; by throwing the Y.M.C.A. clubhouse and its attractions as open as the devil throws open the saloon, and by feeding the minds and souls of the men with the good rather than the bad.

The result has been a social uplift rather than a social downfall, and scores of the employees who have come to Panama will leave here in a better state morally than when they arrived. This fight with the devil is still going on. It may be seen along every part of the Canal Zone today, and as far as I can see in every one of the canal towns the devil is getting the worst of the battle.

The Clubhouses for Canal Employees.

One of the most important features of the fight is the clubhouses which have been built for the canal employees. These have been constructed by the govern-

ment, and the experienced secretaries of the Y.M.C.A. have been called in to run them. They are so managed that they are largely self-supporting, and the Y.M.C.A. and the government unite in paying the deficit.

Inside the Clubhouses.

I wish I could take you into these buildings. They have all the conveniences and comforts of our men's clubs at home. These houses are great pavilions surrounded by wide verandas, so that they are cool and airy. The walls are veiled in woven wire netting to keep out the mosquitoes, and everything is so large and roomy that it is cool day and night. All of the buildings have reading rooms and libraries. They have poolrooms and billiard rooms. They have bowling alleys and gymnasiums, as well as rooms for checkers, chess and other games. Each house has its own refreshment rooms, and in the lobby there are cigar and candy stands.

Let us take a look at the clubhouse here at Culebra. It stands high above the great cut, and so commands it that you can see for several miles the work going on beneath you. The building is about 200 feet long and fifty feet wide. We go in through the wide front door, which leads to the lobby or office, which is also the library. The library contains about 1000 books, consisting largely of biography and fiction, and is well patronized.

The books drawn out at Culebra this month numbered 700, and those distributed throughout the whole zone were more than 3000.

But listen to the music! It comes from that phonograph there at the right. On the opposite side of the hall is an upright piano, which we may hear later on.

Passing through the lobby we turn to the right and go into the reading room. This is filled with men in easy chairs, reading and chatting. They are in their

midway of the cut. There is also a clubhouse on the Pacific division of the canal, at Corozal.

Baseball and Bowling.

Among other popular amusements here are baseball and bowling. Every clubhouse has its bowling alley, and there are bowling clubs, which contest with one another. There are bowling tournaments, in which the most expert tenpin men of the different canal towns come together and compete, and there are bowling pin tournaments as well. There are also weekly meetings at the various towns, where the best bowlers compete, and the best tenpin men compete, and it is impossible to appreciate the rivalry as to such matters.

Every settlement has its baseball club, and there is also an isthmian basketball league. The baseball clubs of Culebra and Empire play each other several times every season, and it is the same with the other towns along the line. Every place has its own team, and regular days of practice, and there are athletic meets, which are attended by the expert gymnasts from all parts of the isthmus. At these meets the program includes the hundred-yard dash, the mile run, the relay races, the shotput and the pole vault. The prizes are medals of gold, silver and bronze, and the competitors are not only from the employees on the canal

from the infantry and Marine Corps stationed here at the zone.

Amateur Minstrels

Just this is a show going on now in the hall over-ent. Let us go up. We find the room filled, and on the stage at the back a troupe of amateur minstrels is giving a performance. The men are canal employees with blacked faces. They look like the old-time minstrels of the United States, and do not wear satin suits with the new-fangled shows of today. The jokes concern his on local matters, and bring down the house.

These minstrel shows are gotten up by the secretaries of the clubhouses, who hunt out the best actors and bring them together. A popular troupe will go from town to town, until it visits all the zone settlements.

The band, which is playing tonight belongs to the town industry. Next week the music may be furnished by the marines, or by the band of the Isthmian Canal Commission. The latter is supported by the government, which spends something like \$10,000 a year for such things. The Canal Commission Band gives concerts all along the line of the zone.

Among other features of the clubhouse entertainments are moving pictures shows, the machinery and the like which are sent down from the States. These are free to the members of the clubs, but outsiders must pay 15 cents for each admission. The pictures are usually comical and the men often bring their families and daughters to see them.

And then we have many lectures at the clubhouses. We have frequent public debates and also musical entertainments. Last year there was a musical carnival made up of amateurs, which played in various canal settlements, and the oratorio "The New City" was given by a large chorus composed of canal employees.

Clubhouses

Every club has its literary society or discussion club. In these current topics are taken up, essays are read and lectures sometimes given. For instance, a discussion club which met here last Wednesday night had the topic, "What is Happiness?" and that of the following week, "What is Failure?" while another club used the "College Man" as its subject of discussion. I do not think the political situation will be well discussed at these clubs. There are now 150 men enrolled in the dramatic clubs, sixty in the camera clubs and there are 100 who serve on various club committees. There are also Bible study clubs, which meet on Sundays and which work independent of the clubhouses.

Among the other institutions of these clubhouses are the barber shops and pressing clubs. Good barbers are a necessity in the tropics and the men know that they can find military shops at the clubhouses. Many of them pay so much a month to have their clothes pressed, the barbers and pressers bringing in something of an income to the institutions.

Life With the Superintendent of Clubs

During my stay here I have had a chat with A. B. Johnson, who is the head of the clubhouses under the Isthmian Canal Commission. He was formerly the general secretary of the Twenty-third street Y.M.C.A. in New York City. Among the questions I asked were whether many young men had been ruined by their life in the Canal Zone. To this he replied:

"I do not think so. The inducements to keep right on drinking here as in any part of the United States, and gambling are quite as disgraceful, and the men who engage in them are regarded just the same as at home. The clubhouse has done much to change the moral standing of the canal community. It is the chief meeting place and the men go there to get rather than to the saloons. You must remember that our canal employees are far above the average of mankind as to their habits and ambitions. They are practical men who are earning high wages. They are saving money and planning as to what they will do when they leave. They find that the clubhouse does them practically nothing, and that it takes the place of the more expensive and wicked amusements found in the saloons. Without these clubs they would have nothing to do except stay at home or go to the saloons. Their work is strenuous and they need recreation. This need has been supplied by the clubs. Indeed, I may say that the clubs are an absolute necessity to efficient labor on the canal. They have aided in making the employees contented and have also done much for the high moral standing of the American community."

The Boy Scouts of Panama

Connected with these clubs are uplift movements of various kinds and among others that of the Boy Scouts. We have now seven companies of these scouts on the zone. Each company has a piece of land for a clubhouse which has been given by the canal commission, and the boys have erected their own clubhouses, the building being given by the canal authorities. The most of them have eight by ten foot shacks, very roughly finished. The scouts are to have a charter from the national headquarters of New York and they are to be known as the Isthmian Scout Commission. Not long ago the Scoutmaster, the commander-in-chief of the Boy Scouts, visited the Isthmus. A number of the boys went to call on him, and the general went over the zone with the scout master and expressed himself pleased.

The Education of the Isthmians

A good fight with the devil is being waged by the Christian churches which have been organized since we

began our work here. There are now forty on the Canal Zone. The first building authorized was the Roman Catholic chapel in the hospital grounds at Ancon. That was begun in 1903, and in the year following church and lodge buildings were constructed at Gorgona and Cristobal. Since then land has been granted for churches of many denominations and the government has sold building material at cost to those who wish to put up such structures. The commission requires that there shall be resident chaplains for the Ancon and Colon hospitals, and the parsons or priests have to visit the wards of the hospitals daily and also to hold services over such of the patients as die. I have before me a list of the churches of the zone. They are of almost every denomination, but there seem to be more Episcopal and Catholic than of any of the others. There are fifteen chaplains in the commission service, of whom four are Episcopallians, four Baptists, three Roman Catholics, two Methodists, one Wesleyan and one Presbyterian. There is a Methodist Episcopal church in the city of Panama, to which the communicants from Ancon are carried in government carriages every Sunday.

Mission Work

In addition to the regular churches considerable mission work and church extension work is being done. There is one West Indian mission at Empire, which has 150 communicants, and there are other missions patronized by the West Indian negroes. There is a colored mission at Culebra and a young men's colored institute there.

There are also a number of Sunday-schools on the zone, some for negroes and some for whites. The negro Sunday-schools are the oldest, those for white children dating back only to 1905. The white Sunday-schools are fourteen in number and their enrollment is something like 700.

The Salvation Army

The Salvation Army began its work here eight years ago, when one of the soldiers from Jamaica came and submitted a plan of salvation to the Governor of the zone. He was given a house in Cristobal and later on the commission appropriated several thousand dollars for a building there. This contains a restaurant, a kitchen, a reading room and a dormitory, including bath and toilet rooms. It has also living apartments for the commander and his wife.

The Salvation Army work is confined almost entirely to the negroes, although at its quarters some whites are occasionally registered. During one week the guests included Americans, English, Scotch, Scandinavians, Russians, Bohemians, Jamaicans, Chileans, Peruvians and Barbadians. More than 50 per cent. of the men who come to these quarters pay back what they receive before leaving the Isthmus, and the institution is self-supporting. Lodging costs 25 cents a night to those who can pay, and the others have their beds free.

In addition to the quarters at Cristobal another Salvation building is to be erected at Panama, and outpost work is carried on also at Gorgona and Empire.

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'Deaf-Mutes' Telephone.

A curious electrical device called a "deaf-mutes" telephone" has been invented to enable those who cannot speak and hear to communicate rapidly, not only with each other, but with persons who can speak and hear and are not conversant with the finger-sign language, says the June Popular Mechanics Magazine, in an illustrated article.

"The phone" comprises an electrical keyboard, somewhat like that of a typewriter. It has, like a typewriter, the "universal system" arrangement of letters. This keyboard is connected by wire with an electric signal board which is the "talking machine" proper and consists of thirty-six incandescent light globes, each with a large letter of the alphabet or one of the nine numerals painted on the end of the bulb.

The person who wishes to talk presses the keys, spelling out the words as on a typewriter, the other person reading off the letters as they flash on the lamps.

At Killybegs

At Killybegs above the crags
The gray gulls pipe with voices thinned,
And all the green trees are like flags
That wave and waver in the wind.

At Killybegs about the dunes
Rustle the crispy grass and whin
And low the long tide croons and croons
As it creeps out, as it creeps in.

At Killybegs the white sails race
When the blue sea is like a floor;
Like doubt night falls with haggard face;
Sometimes the ships return no more.
The brown bee-drains the cottage flowers

Of honey to their crimson dregs,
And love hath many happy hours
Twixt birth and death at Killybegs!

—[Clinton Scollard, in New York Sun.

The late Gen. F. D. Grant used often to tell on Memorial Day a funny story about Bull-Run.

"A soldier," he would begin, "had a scar on his face. 'Where did you get that scar?' they asked him. 'At Bull Run,' he replied.

"What?" they cried incredulously. "What shot in the face at Bull Run? How could that be?"

"Well," explained the soldier, "it was like this. After I'd run four or five miles I got kind of careless and looked back."

Statesmen, Real and Near.

WASHINGTON (D. C.) May 17.—George W. Perkins was once a singer in a church choir at Cleveland, where he began his business career as a small storekeeper. The future financier had a first-rate voice that he had been polishing up by singing each morning in the bathroom, and he was regarded almost as a "find" by the choir leader.

The choir singers occupied a loft directly back of the pulpit. Only their heads could be seen by the congregation. Among the singers were two or three remarkably pretty young women. When the sermon dragged the bass and tenor singers would feast their eyes on those of their associates who sang soprano or contralto. But as the singers sat all in a row it was necessary at times for one to tilt back one's chair in order to get a good view of a face at the other end. Young George Perkins saw one face in particular that he desired to soothe his optics with and he tilted back his chair. He even shifted the chair about a wee trifle to get a still better view of the charming face. Unhappily, one hind leg of the chair had been resting close to the edge of the stairway that led from the choir loft to the main auditorium. When George W. Perkins shifted his chair he shifted clear over the edge of this stairway.

A moment later a young man destined to shine as one of the financial geniuses of the country lay all in a heap at the foot of the pulpit. The sermon was brought to a close just as effectively and completely as if it had been wound up by a peroration. Many were disposed to titter over the mishap, but one of the young women in the choir—in fact, the same young woman that George W. Perkins had been tilting his chair back to see—did not laugh over the accident, for she was afraid the promising young vocalist might be injured and that his voice would no more raise itself in the doxology. She was extremely sympathetic. And her attitude made a whole lot of a hit with George W. Perkins. He summoned up his courage, after she showed so much kindly interest, to tell her how he happened to fall downstairs, and to ask her permission to call some evening. After that he called at her home frequently, and she continued to take a great interest in his welfare. She has been taking an interest in him ever since. For that charming woman is now Mrs. George W. Perkins.

But George never sang in the choir again.

They were having a revival in the little Missouri town where this happened, says Senator James Reed, of the Show-me State. A feature of the revival was a series of meetings for men. At every one of these could be seen a well-known character who had a local reputation as the leading toughnut of those parts. He confided to somebody that he didn't take much stock in revivals, but was coming just out of curiosity.

On the last night of the series of services, the revivalist made a final appeal to all to forsake their evil ways, and requested all who were willing to make a conscientious try for salvation, to kindly signify by standing up. Everybody stood up except the toughnut.

"Mr. Jackson," said the revivalist, in a soft but withering tone, pointing his finger at the erring brother, "you now have your chance of salvation. If you don't take the chance, I shall be a witness against you on judgment day. Just remember that I'll have to testify against you."

"Well," observed the village bad man, "I wouldn't be surprised if you did. It seems as if the biggest rascal always does turn State's evidence."

As nearly everybody knows, the late Henry H. Rogers was a sort of financial guardian angel over Mark Twain. The humorist once brought in a form of contract which a big publishing house was ready to draw up with him. He desired to get Rogers's opinion about it.

The Standard Oil head looked over the proposed contract and then handed it back to Twain.

"I don't believe I'd go into it, Sam," he said, "not on that basis."

"Well," drawled Twain, "there's just another sample of how fortunate I was to be born in the male gender. If I'd been born a female, some traveling salesman would have persuaded me to run away with him before I was 16."

Senator John W. Kern says he recently chanced upon the most unobliging Pullman porter that he has ever seen in his travels. He inquired of the porter, who was putting away some bed clothing in the berth across the aisle, "What town's this we're getting into?"

"Don't know, sah?" replied the porter, without bothering to look up from his task. "Ah ain't looked out the window yet."

A long-chinned constituent stepped into the office of Representative Calder of Brooklyn one morning recently and began to bawl out the Congressman for doing or not doing something that met with the visitor's disapproval.

The visitor had come looking for a fight, and was absolutely disgusted with Calder's unruffled demeanor. He stood it as long as he could, and then reached for his hat and stalked toward the door. Before departing he hurled this:

"Well, you needn't be so con-demned good-natured about it all! That won't get you anything!"

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ALL the same, it is rough on the flag. If San Diego had only made the I.W.W.'s sing a dirge and kiss a hive of mosquitoes we could settle down with a comfortable feeling that justice had been done. But to allow the polluted creatures to kiss the flag and to lift up their foul voices in the Star Spangled Banner—well, it upsets our idea of the fitness of things.

When an odious male person insults a lady whom we hold in particularly high esteem, I ask you, do we force the scoundrel to embrace her lovingly? No, San Diego may be well meaning, but—well, it is very hard on the flag.

Prussian Honor.

I HAVE often wondered why we had so many kindly Germans in our midst. Now I begin to understand. It is not altogether that they are so alluring as that they find Prussia so distasteful.

A Prussian army doctor was shamelessly slandered by his unsuccessful rival when he assumed his billet. He declined to fight a duel with the slanderer, but successfully cleared his character through the civil court. Which you would have thought was eminently satisfactory. Now, however, the Kaiser has compelled him to hand in his papers, to resign, in fact, because he refused to fight the duel.

Although the duel is ostensibly obsolete in Prussia, it is still maintained as an essential mode of establishing one's "honor" in the army, and it was the "court of honor" that tried and condemned the doctor and gained the Kaiser's acquiescence in the verdict.

But now the fat is in the fire; for the doctor has made the affair public and the Social Democrats, the strong anti-militarist party, have taken the matter up in the Reichstag.

There is another Prussian military law, too, which is still in use, to the effect that any Prussian officer who is insulted by a civilian may strike him with his sword! Attack an unarmed man with a sword! This is but one of dozens of "military laws" that are coming up for judgment in the Reichstag, and the day is not far distant when that most objectionable class of man, the Prussian officer, will have to defend his precious "honor" in some more sportsmanlike way.

Socialist Luxuries.

REALLY one simply must dabble in Socialism these days to be in the vogue, don't you know. But there is the one point that is troubling me seriously. Who, under the Socialist regime, is to have all the fine old crusted port, the famous '04 champagne vintage, the cherished and horribly expensive old brandy liquors, the Green Chartreuses and the Benedictines? There is probably not enough of any of them in all the world to give even Chicago a drink a head, and these are luxuries that cannot be manufactured to order in a day. Or are we all to be prohibitionists under Socialism? Somehow I think not. Most of the Socialists I know are basing all their future hopes on the success of Socialism in the fond belief that there will then be free beer for everybody, laid on to the houses like water.

And what about automobiles? Who is to have the large, luxurious machine, and who the little runabout? Shall we still be allowed to mortgage our house to buy an auto and mortgage our boot to pay for the repairs? I feel sure that the Socialists are prepared with some simple arrangement by which all these little things will be comfortably adjusted, but I should be a more ready convert to their tenets if I knew their scheme for damming human nature, envy, hatred and covetousness.

Perfidy and Flippancy.

THE various reverend gentlemen in our midst do seem to have a knack of attacking the wrong things. Dancing, irting, novel reading and theaters all come under their ban in turn and now a serious-minded and doubtless very estimable parson condemns flippancy as the heinous offense. I can't help thinking some of these poor fellows are very unfortunate in their friends. My friends can dance without being fast, my friends can play cards without gambling their souls into hell, my friends can drink without getting drunk, and my friends can be gaily flippant without being either heartless or godless.

Flippancy, like most things, can be carried to extreme and become irksome, but nevertheless flippancy

is one of the merciful gifts of providence. Webster, it is true, adds his condemnation by defining it as "thoughtless levity of speech." Thank goodness, there are still a few souls who can bandy gay chatter without stopping to weigh their words, without calculating with mathematical precision exactly what effect each remark will have. There is no more intolerable bore than the person who habitually says exactly what he means, who habitually treats all subjects with serious gravity, who has to make a separate and carefully-planned business of his jokes.

Oh, you know the class. They have to be carefully warned beforehand in order to give them time to entirely readjust their mental outlook before anything under the label of humor is sprung upon them. This is the comic section of the paper. This is a comic song, this play is a comedy. Of course you know I am only joking when I say . . . This is a funny story.

The Flippant Girl.

AND I deny that the flippant girl is "untrustworthy, shallow, worthless as a good man's wife." Why, the flippant girl is a perfect godsend to society and in almost every case her flippancy is a gossamer cloak to cover a greater depth of feeling than your ostentatiously earnest young person could ever boast. The flippant girl is often flippant to hide an excess of emotion, and all through life the flippant girl can be relied upon to relieve the tension of a harrowing situation with a merciful dose of flippancy.

As a wife the flippant girl is valuable. It takes a peculiarly amiable disposition, a peculiarly philosophical temperament to meet the little daily irritations, the small perversities of fortune with light-hearted flippancy. When the earnest, sober-minded young wife will fret and fuss over these things, the flippant girl will half cure them before they develop with some happy remark of "thoughtless levity."

Now if the reverend gentleman will devote his energies to condemning the ultra-serious, the prosaically, tediously exact, and above all the critical attitude of the clerical profession toward other people's tastes, he may achieve some useful end. At present there is a marked tendency to work up an extraordinary amount of moral indignation over perfectly harmless customs, and the extent to which certain "publicity pastors" find themselves able to blush for other people's sins is a trifle exasperating.

To take a thing seriously is to lend it importance—and there are very few occasions, very few deeds, very few incidents that deserve that honor. Many a small grief has been magnified into a dire woe by the serious concern with which it has been treated, many a small misdemeanor has been magnified into a glaring immorality in the same way. A little flippancy, nicely applied, will save many a heartache, and a little flippancy, carried with finesse, will pilot us safely through many a social debacle.

Fashions for Men.

OH, my brethren, why ape ye the despised Englishman? Not long since you could not condemn him enough. He beat his wife, he dropped his atches, he knew no clothes but the cap and lili-shaped boots, he was a tiresome braggart and his voice annoyed you; he assumed a superiority which you detested and utterly denied, and above all he had no sense of humor. Not a speck.

Yet this poor creature has now become your model! English material, English styles, and above all, the English outlines, is absolutely essential to the discriminating American man! I quote an advertisement of the most patronized tailor in town. You are even taking to his monocle and you smile with imbecile satisfaction when anyone mistakes you for an Englishman. You recall with persistent glibness how you are indeed English on your mother's side, and for some perverse reason inexplicable, you have copied the most odious of all his fashions, the derby hat!

And that same Englishman, entirely lacking in humor as he is, is laughing uproariously at you. Where he formerly flung gibes at you for appearing in what he was pleased to call your big brother's clothes, he nevertheless secretly admired your independence. Now his shriek of derisive scorn can be heard clear across the Atlantic—and that objectionable assumption of superiority, which you so detest and so persistently deny, has received a particularly virile boost!

Darley Funnies.

WE HAD hoped the freak entertainment was our own exclusive prerogative, but now one Lady Darley of the British aristocracy is competing in this domain. And her idea opens up fearsome prospects for the shy man.

Every guest, if you please, is expected to do some one thing at which he or she excels, no matter what it is. If you can sing well, you sing. If on the other hand, your forte is shoe repairing, you repair shoes. One lady turned out to be a perfect dab at cutting out pictures, and a man was found who admitted to a skilled taste for carpentry!

Saints preserve us!—What a party! And no less a patrician paper than the London World considers the idea "bright and original."

Things are surely coming to a pretty pass when a hostess can think of nothing but bridge or hard labor for her unfortunate guests pour s'amuse. And yet there are some people who will call society wicked. Wicked! Why the devil would be ashamed to claim 'em. Wicked! Yes, wickedly, mawkishly, poisonously dull. O wickedness, where is thy lure?

Spring in An Attic.
Treasured in the old cedar chest,
Faint perfumes hung about it,
With India shawl and satin vest,
In paper wrapped we found it,
The roses pallid turned from pink,
The ribbons frail and yellow,
A bit of gauze, of lace, a link
Grown fine and mellow.

O relic of a bygone day,
A vintage past, forgotten,
When girls wore bonnets made this way
And danced in gowns of cotton,
Why were you left to linger here,
To pine alone in tissue?
Did she, perhaps, decide you queer
And never miss you?

Where is she now, that winsome girl
Who one glad springtime wore you?
Did she set dandies' heads awhirl
And hearts a rapture o'er you?
And was the face beneath the brim
Proud, pouting, shy, or simple?
Tell us, O rosebuds pink dim,
Was there a dimple?

Go back, O hat of other days,
To shelter where we found you,
Safe from our coldly modern gaze,
Your spicy scents around you.
For with some gallant, ardent swain,
When midnight chimes emphatic,
Your sweet old ghost may come again
To walk the attic.

—[Kate Masterson, in Harper's Weekly]

Count Your Blessings.

Have your sorrows? You must bear them
Without murmur, without moan;
Think not you may whirk or share them,
Keep them for yourself alone.
But if you have joys—oh, show them!
Broadcast to the winds go throw them,
Seed-like through the world go sow them,
And be glad when they are sown!

Have you trials? You must face them
Without grumble, without groan;
Burdens? Then be sure to place them
On no shoulders but your own.
But if you have aught that's cheerful,
Give it forth to calm the fearful,
Give it forth to soothe the tearful,
Sing it, ring it, make it known!

Thus it is the noble-hearted
Live until their day is flown;
Thus their courage is imparted
As a bugle-blast is blown;
Thus it is they help and lighten,
Thus they lift and thus they lighten,
Thus it is they bless and brighten
Souls less steadfast than their own!

—[Denis A. McCarthy, in Youth's Companion]

Wisdoms While You Wait.

A good husband is only a good son grown up.
The world wants good men and wants them led.
Roll up your shirt sleeves to roll up wealth.
A narrow goodness is an ineffectual goodness.
Irritation is the fruitful mother of prejudice.
Character is the resultant of all life's choices.
Sympathy that never "gets busy" amounts to little.
The primary obligation of the present day is common.
You can usually tell a man's sort by what he laughs at.

Nothing is silent in this world. There is only deafness.
Most present difficulties have their solutions in the past.

The main difference in houses lies in who's living in them.

Admit you're down and you treble the chances of getting up.

You'll never learn more than you know without venturing something.

If right, you can afford to keep your temper; if wrong, you can't afford to lose it.

Purpose without power is of about as much use to a community as plot to a musical comedy.

WARWICK JAMES PRICE

The Promoter.

[Youth's Companion:] The case with which the "promoter" counts chickens that are not yet hatched from eggs that are not yet laid, appalls when it does not amuse the business man of conservative methods. London newspapers are repeating a story told by Mr. Harcourt, Secretary of State for the Colonies, of a man who was "something in the city." He approached a rich American with a view to floating a rubber company in British North Borneo. The American was favorably impressed with the scheme.

"How many trees have you?" he asked.
"We have not got any trees," replied the promoter.
"How much land have you?"

"We have no land."

"What, then, have you got?" asked the American.

"I have a bag of seeds," returned the Londoner, modestly.

And many an enthusiastically floated undertaking is not even that!

Put the Colophon to It. By George W. Burton.

THE GREATEST EVER.

THE greatest ever! That is the verdict of everyone who saw the Shriners' Pageant in Los Angeles two weeks ago.

Pageant? It was a series of pageants, and the verdict of "greatest" came not merely from Los Angeles people nor from those whose experience covered only America, but from persons of all nationalities, no matter where nor how many such occasions they had witnessed.

It is new but "an insubstantial pageant faded, and leaves not a wrack behind." But Los Angeles was moved joyously, and was the queen of glory, and the memory of it will last for a generation at least. The decisions are gone from the streets, and the parade of Shriners with their gorgeous apparel, with their antelope heads and perfectly drilled marching bands, are scattered all over the country, but the memory of the week will never fade from the minds of those who witnessed it. Little children whose eyes have been on these pageants, when they are old men will tell their children of the glory of the Shriners' festival in Los Angeles in 1912.

I put the Colophon to the show business up to date for all time to come. That means that we said the last word in the matter of street parades and show shows, and that that last word will stay said for long, if not forever.

Perhaps high school pupils or graduates of the State University or of Stanford are wondering what the Colophon is. The schools are not as strong in the classics as they were years ago, so I suppose I had better define the word.

When Johann Gutenberg perfected his inventions for the use of movable types the early printers were all exceedingly strong in the classics. Next to the Bible, the Roman and Greek poets came from the primitive presses more numerous than any other books. At the end of chapters and of volumes they were wont to put what modern printers call "a tall story" and printers of some years back denominated a "tall." The black-letter printers and the Caxtons called it a colophon.

Why? Now you see the high school pupil and the university graduate know no more than before. It was this way. Among the Greek scholars of Asia Minor there was a town named Colophon, and it had the finest troop of cavalry of its day. When in battle the enemy were wavering, the Greek scholars cried out "put the Colophon to it," and when that cavalry got done the opposing forces were a good deal like the Shriner pageant, very much faded away.

Now to the uninstructed it may seem like the very end of conceit for this very modern and compara-

tively small city to say that it stands in the front rank in anything. There is not a bit of conceit about it; it is simply a stated conviction founded upon absolute fact. Nor is it in pageants only that Los Angeles excels, but in a great many other things. So I stand before the world and challenge contradiction from those whose experience entitles them to give an opinion, saying that the Shriner pageants, taking them all in all, exceeded any similar exhibitions of any time or place.

The only thing to be compared to the street shows in Los Angeles during those early May days was the Durbar at Delhi, India, last winter.

Los Angeles has been famous for twenty years for its street parades and flower shows, and has had but one rival, our near-by neighbor, Pasadena. Persons who witnessed former occasions of this kind in these two cities, and missed the last one, must not let themselves fall into the error of thinking that they have seen something like what we saw—no were from the fourth to the tenth of May, 1912. I myself have seen nearly all these street shows given here, and declare that the last was so superior to all the others as not to stand in the same class.

I have not only seen such exhibitions here, but I have seen notable ones elsewhere. I was in Rome, doing as the Romans were doing, when they celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the entrance of Victor Emanuel I into the Eternal City, and the noble Romans did most nobly. I was in London a year ago at the coronation of George V, when there were three great street parades, one seven miles long. In mere extent it was greater than the Shriner pageants, but after that one feature it takes a back seat, so far back as to be lost to sight.

Our pageants surpassed the Roman and the London events in the decoration of the streets, a hundred to one as compared to London, and five hundred to one as compared to Rome. At the coronation there were gorgeous spectacles. The royal coach was a blaze of gold, and so were some of those of the high nobility. But after these few vehicles everything else was "flat, stale and unprofitable" compared to scenes presented in our streets. Here we owe a great deal to our visitors. The costumes of the Shriners were resplendent and very various. The only thing to be compared with them in the London show were the togs of the Indian visitors, princes, rajahs, begums and gawkars. They were glorious indeed, but the glory was confined to a single section of the parade, whereas our pageants presented a hundred sections, nearly all quite as resplendent. The mounted police of Canada were a fine set of men, and the Australian contingent was composed of tall and shapely "corn stalks." South Africa sent a representation by no means negligible.

We will have to modify Edgar Allan Poe, or steal his

phrase bodily "the beauty that was Greece," and apply it to Los Angeles in the present tense, saying "the beauty that is Los Angeles." It was an inspiration borrowed from the glorious climate. The gold of the poppy was there, the blue of the lupin, and of the California lily, the white of the dogwood, the glow of the mustard, the spotless shaft of the Spanish bayonet, the wild lilac, the wild azalea, and the red blood of the grape and the dark green of the olive all blended on the fronts of the buildings, festooned in the streets, at night from the electric lights, and strung and scattered with lavish hands everywhere.

And don't forget the art that tickled the ears of the musical as much as the colors delighted the sense of vision. The stirring airs from well-drilled companies of musicians made the blood tingle, produced a warrior's bravery in the souls of the veriest cowards for the time being.

And did not the weather favor us marvelously? Occasionally one heard an unreflective person lamenting the absence of the brilliant sunshine. If there ever was a blessing in disguise it was in that high fog that overspread the skies most hours of the day and made marching not a burden but a delight. The Shriners know all about this. They have marched through flagged streets, under a blazing sun, hotter than any desert pilgrims ever traversed. They came to the end of the march footsore and weary, many of the weaker ones made ill. Here they swung along at a brave pace, comfortable in their nerves and fresh in their muscles.

I have said it. I repeat it and stick to it. The verdict is absolutely correct. "It was the greatest ever." Well, what of it! What good did it do? Much every way. Let me tell you.

Fortune favors Los Angeles because all the Los Angeles people are brave and fortune never favored a city more notably than in giving us this Shriner conclave. About 60,000 notable men and women of distinction and influence from all parts of the country came to get a glimpse of the "glory that is Los Angeles" and a taste of the spirit of our people.

Listen for a moment more. The streets of the city were crowded with a mass of humanity, male and female, from the babe in arms to the aged man on his staff, and there was not a sign of abject poverty, misery or want in the person of one of these 250,000 souls. They were not only a well-dressed and well-cultured bunch of humanity, but they were an orderly, cultivated bunch. Oh, yes, the pageant is worth all it cost multiplied by ten.

Just one thing more. How cosmopolitan it was! Did you twig the Chinese band, and that float full of beauties from Nippon and their male escorts, dressed in the height of opera or ball fashions, with Prince Albert coats and stove pipe hats?

STOLEN FRUITS ARE INDIGESTIBLE. By Herbert Kaufman.

(Copyright, 1912, by Herbert Kaufman.)

A man without a principle soon becomes a man without an interest. If you are all "For Sale," you have nothing to sell. We won't "stand" for you, if you stand for nothing.

Give us your ideas, but keep your ideals. Don't demand our respect when you can't command your own.

Confidence won't last where conscience is lost. As soon as you know that your record is bad, you can't "make good."

Success lies ahead—the brain concentrated on today's chance has a tremendous advantage over the mind perpetually guarding yesterday's mischance.

Clean, commonplace people make more of their opportunities than their keen, unscrupulous brothers.

You won't go far while you don't run fair. A quick start is simply wasted energy when you are disqualified for foul play. You may be faster than the others, but if they are steadfast, you'll stay behind.

Dishonesty is cunning, but not shrewd. Liars and thieves and swindlers are, at bottom, incompetent.

His own acts convict the cheat of inefficiency—he tacitly acknowledges that established standards are too difficult for his ability. There are exceptions to this rule, but exceptions do not rule.

Uncasy memories wear upon the nerves,

and worn nerves destroy nerve. Men haunted by the past gradually become cowards. Cowards lack the poise necessary to cope with great emergencies.

Success is not complete without content. Even the exceptionally astounding geniuses who have dragged themselves to the top, despite the handicap of their unlawful practices, would have attained their purposes in less time and with less effort had they pursued legitimate courses.

Having reached his goal (if truth be known,) there never lived a moral outlaw who would not have traded all he gained, if he might thereby regain the right to face his family without a qualm of shame.

Granted that stolen fruits are sweet, they are also indigestible.

The hard ways are easiest—the long road is shortest. Humanity guarantees a livelihood and remuneration adequate to performance to all industrious, just, ambitious men.

However much a few spectacular and unique careers may seem to indicate that an unscrupulous policy is profitable, the cold, hard facts prove that circumstance punishes a thousand men to each rascal who escapes.

Do the right thing—the orderly majority is too strong to defy.

We are all watching. If you are clever enough to slip through the lines, you are

fitted to head the line—if you are brilliant enough to advance against the opposition of the community, you are wonderful enough to secure its indorsement and co-operation.

(In which case, these remarks are not meant for you—you're already sufficiently wise to recognize the futility of being otherwise than straight.)

May in the Attic.

Near to the sky my attic room
Looks out among the 'scrapers,
Where flapping lines of laundry bloom
And with the wind cut capers.
Some days the clouds play hide and seek
In sun and shadow glancing,
And when the streets with rain are bleak
I hear the drops a-dancing.

I know it's spring; I hear below
An organ's ragtime grinding,
And scanty coins I deftly throw
To cheer the minstrel's winding.
Tune up, O bard, my drooping soul
With music's magic manna,
The "Tales From Hoffman" barcarolle;
For encore "Rusticana."

Across my window garden's green
A little bird comes peeping,
His dappled russet wings to preen,
For earliest worms a-seeking.
He perches on the ivy vine,
To sniff the daisies dawning,
Then whisks off to a pulley line
That tilts against the awning.

O buttercups and butterflies,
O glad young spring ecstasie,
With May dew brimming in your eyes
Come tapping at my attic;
For when the stars begin to sing
And lullabies are crooning
You'll hear the bells of heaven ring
And hark the angels' tuning.

—[New York Sun

Who's Who--And Why.

Noted Men and Women of the Southwest.

SOLDIER, STATESMAN.

THE Markham family is Puritan of the Puritans, the ancestral nest having been in Connecticut. From there adventurous nestlings spread widely all over the territory that made the original thirteen States. One young eaglet went up into the Green Mountains of Vermont, and later crossed over and founded a nest of his own at Wilmington, N. Y.

There, November 18, 1846, was born a son, christened Henry H. He was duly educated in the public schools of the place, and finished in Wheeler Academy.

About the time the young fellow's education was completed and he was ready to go into business or study for professional life the war broke out. His father had fought the English in the war of 1812, and the subject of our sketch treasures the old gun his father carried as a priceless treasure. The patriotic spirit beat lively in the heart of the boy, and he enlisted in the Thirty-second New York Infantry. The number of the regiment indicates that this was not far from the outbreak of the war between the States, and Private Markham kept step with his comrades and fought bravely in many engagements, finishing by marching with Sherman from Atlanta to the sea just before the war closed. He had risen from the ranks to be an officer in his regiment.

The war over, Henry H. Markham went up to Milwaukee, Wis., and entered a law office of a distinguished firm there, where he studied law and was duly admitted to the bar.

The young man's health failed, and about the time things began to move in Southern California, about 1879, he came to this section and settled in Pasadena, where he bought a handsome piece of land and built for himself a very comfortable house. He entered into the mining business, in which he was interested for a good many years.

Col. Markham always took a very lively interest in public affairs, in which he divided his time with his own interests. He became well known throughout the southern half of the State of California. In 1884, when the Republican party was looking for a proper candidate to run for Congress, in a district rock-ribbed in its Democracy, they picked Markham as a likely winner.

The fight was a hard one, and victory all but hopeless. The Democrats had nominated Reginaldo F. Del Valle, a young man of note personally, as he had served in the State Legislature with distinction, and of one of the most highly respected and influential of the old Spanish families. The influx of new population had but just begun, and had not been of sufficient volume to turn the tide politically from the Democratic to the Republican party.

This was in what was known then as the Sixth Congress District of the State, which embraced fourteen counties, running all the way from San Mateo to San Diego, and from the coast back to the boundaries of Nevada and Arizona. Col. Markham threw himself into the contest with zealous determination, and made so effective a campaign that he carried every county but three, and was elected by a very handsome majority over his popular rival.

The newly-elected member did a typical thing, from the Markham standpoint. As soon as the old Congress assembled in its last session at Washington, he hied himself to the national capital and sat for many days in the gallery watching how things were done. When the Congress to which he was elected assembled he was anything but a new hand. He took his place in the legislative body with a very good knowledge of how to proceed. He succeeded admirably. One of the notable things he achieved was the securing of the National Soldiers' Home at Santa Monica. An old soldier himself, he took a lively interest in everything that concerned the old soldiers, and realized that near the beach on the Pacific Coast was an ideal place for the sick and wounded members of the great army which had fought for the flag and the Union to dream away their days in warm sunshine and balmy air.

When in 1886 Congressman Markham's term was about to end, his party offered him a renomination, and it was generally understood that the Democratic party would put no candidate in the field to oppose him. With a continuance in office without making any fight for it assured, Col. Markham declined the honor, not without a due appreciation of its greatness.

In 1890 the Democrats had picked as their candidate for Governor of the State a banker of San Francisco, of great wealth, unquestioned integrity and ability, who would be evidently difficult to beat. The Republicans saw in Col. Markham the man who could defeat Mr. Pond, and carry the Republican banner to victory. The Republican nominee made a very careful and persistent canvass of the whole State. He did his own campaigning from the platform, and in interviews of a personal nature with tens of thousands of voters of the State. The Markham handshake, so electric in its thrill, became proverbial from the Oregon State line to the Mexican border, and from the tops of the Sierras to the Pacific Ocean, with the result that Col. Markham was overwhelmingly elected and served the State as its chief executive for a full term with

honor to his party and to the whole State and with benefit to all the people.

Since that time the colonel-governor has spent his years in Southern California, to whose salubrious climate he feels that he owes the prolonging of his days. With sufficient of the world's goods to enjoy a leisure well earned, he has been able to devote much time to looking after the welfare of the National Soldiers' Home at Santa Monica, in which he takes much personal pride, and which owes many favors to him as well as its founding.

Gov. Markham is an active member of the Masonic order, in which he has gone so high as to be a distinguished member of the Mystic Shrine.

Leaving Milwaukee and the harsh atmosphere by the shores of Lake Michigan with greatly impaired health a whole generation ago, he is now past middle life, in possession of excellent health, which promises that he will pass the Psalmist's allotted time of life, and very many friends earnestly hope that so it may be.

One of Those Who Did It.

The growth of the city of Los Angeles is easily the most notable thing in this line in the history of the world in the last thirty years. It is conceded by all who know the facts that the increases of the city in population, wealth, and every line of growth and progress, has never had a parallel in the history of city building since mankind first became a gregarious animal.

Ask anyone why this has been, and you get the prompt answer, "climate." If one should inquire what there was to help the influence of the climate, most of the dwellers here would be likely to reply, that there was nothing, and that nothing was needed.

The answer is correct so far as it goes, but not complete. The energy and intelligence of the people who came here thirty years ago, and since then, have been the helpmeets of the wonderful climate. It has taken the combination to do the things that have been accomplished. No body of men, however progressive and wise, could go into Alaska and create a Los Angeles. Without the type of people who came here the climate would have remained a dormant influence, and Los Angeles would not be.

To one class of the population a great deal is due, namely the real estate brokers, and operators who have subdivided, sold and built up the great area upon which the city stands. They have been men with caliber enough to grasp the situation, with wisdom enough to formulate the plans, and with sufficient enterprise to carry them out. It may look to be an easy task, but it has not been as easy as it looks. The proof that there were difficulties in it will be very evident to one who realizes how many have undertaken the task and failed to achieve results.

Robert Marsh, the head of the corporation Robert Marsh & Co., has been one of the daring, wise and successful among the real estate operators of the city of Los Angeles. To look upon him it will be difficult to realize what he has done. He looks too young to have accomplished so much.

Robert Marsh was born January 30, 1874, at Charleston, Ill., but he moved at an early period of his life with his father's family to Little Rock, Ark. The family came to Los Angeles in 1891, and the boy Robert was put to school to finish his education. Having gone through the public schools he went into the haberdashery business for a couple of years, and then went to New Orleans, where he remained in business for a few years.

When he returned to Los Angeles the city was already moving forward in population and every kind of enterprise rapidly, and in the young man's eyes the business of dealing in real estate looked attractive, and in he plunged. He made no mistake in choosing his calling in life, and from all appearances has made none in the things he has put his hand to.

He opened an office in a modest way, and as the business grew, enlarged it with sufficient confidence to insure success, but with no overconfidence to lead to failure. It will be difficult to point out just where Robert Marsh's activities have mostly spent themselves in the real estate business. They have embraced city property and country property, lots and acreage, business parcels and residence lots, vacant property and improved. As the business expanded he added one department after another, until it now embraces every line of activity connected with dealings in realty.

Mr. Marsh has been very ably seconded, and in his early years wisely led, by his father. The first heavy undertaking of the family was in a building on the corner of Third and Broadway, the latter street then just beginning to come into prominence, where the elder Marsh saw an opportunity. Since that time they have erected several buildings of considerable note, on Grand avenue, at the corner of Sixth and Flower streets, the Woodward Hotel on Eighth street, and several others.

Robert Marsh has prospered from a personal point of view, and from a young man with somewhat slender resources he has become now at middle age a decidedly wealthy one.

Here Goes Another.

The sketch just completed by no means completes the list of successful operators in real estate in Los Angeles. Another one who has made a success in business is Robert Arnold Rowan, who is even two years younger than his friendly rival Robert Marsh, and yet has done wonderfully well for himself and others in the real estate business.

R. A. Rowan, the president of the R. A. Rowan Company, was born in Chicago, August 27, 1889. He made the one mistake of his life in being born in Chicago, for if he had waited only three months he would have been a native son of the Golden West, and after Robert was born. Of course not to have been born in California was a handicap to R. A. Rowan, but he succeeded in spite of it.

By the way, the very energetic population of Los Angeles, so noted for doing things, came very largely from the Central West, and to Illinois the number is not a few of its most successful men. Indeed, Los Angeles has been called "the Chicago of the Pacific," for course Illinois did not give us so many fine people as Iowa, but the "Sucker State" has done pretty well.

The father of R. A. Rowan, George D. of the R. A. Rowan family, entered into real estate business when it was slow in Los Angeles. Meantime Robert and the other Rowan boys were regular attendants at the public schools of this city and of Pasadena.

Having completed his schooling Robert went to New York and entered a big hardware store. But he had had too much of Southern California to be happy in Gotham or anywhere else except Pasadena, and no earthly railroad reaches that delightful spot. So R. A. Rowan bought a ticket for Los Angeles and in 1897 he went into the real estate business, and he prospered so abundantly that in 1906 he organized the business under the style of R. A. Rowan Company. He surrounded himself with able and energetic lieutenants, and the business of the company today is literally immense in its proportions, covering every branch connected with real estate, and divided into thoroughly well-organized departments each under its own efficient head.

Two years earlier than this Mr. Rowan had taken upon himself the duties and responsibilities of a family man. He married February 23, 1904, Miss Schwartz.

In 1906 and 1906, in partnership with A. C. Marsh, Mr. Rowan built the Alexandria Hotel, noted as a trotter in all parts of the world as one of the best of the world. Under the admirable management of the owners and their general manager, this hotel has become so popular that recently the Alexandria Hotel has added to accommodate the growing patronage of the great house of entertainment.

The Alexandria Hotel of itself is an achievement of such magnitude as to put a mark of distinction on its projector and builder. But while perhaps it might be called the greatest of any one thing done by Mr. Rowan, it is only one of a large number of things. He has projected large things in real estate, organizing syndicates to carry them through, and them and superintended the maturing of the same. It would be impossible, and invidious if possible, to say which of the big real estate firms has done the greatest thing or the greatest number of great things, but certainly R. A. Rowan & Company and Robert Marsh & Company stand right in the front row of the procession.

Uses of the Queue.

[Yental Pi-hao-pao:] Although modern times have sacrificed the queue on the altar of liberty, the

lestials look upon the pigtail as an object of veneration. The pigtail had its advantages, and there are many. It protects the ears, for if two Chinese are in a quarrel, they have tails, they seize one another's tails, thereby spare the ears; the pigtail is a fine aid to a cue. If one falls into the water the river gods will in after the person who has met with the misfortune hitch him up to a tree.

Their energies being thus free they are at the assistance to any other person in distress, and when they are saved, the rescuers can untie the man from the tree and devote themselves to his rescue, whereas if there had been no tail the second man would have been drowned while the first was being attended to.

The third use of the pigtail is to the police, who do not require handcuffs, for they can tie up the offender with their tails or lead them by the pigtail. The pigtail is a guarantee against mob violence, for the police, for citizens bearing this sign of respectability are never suspected without good grounds. On the other hand, if a row is in progress or a riot, the suspects who are arrested are always those who have lost their pigtails.

Finally the pigtail insures peace in the household with it the husband is free from being worried by his wife, who, if he had lost his queue, might have her husband as "that despicable creature."

From Battlefield to the White House.

By Rene Bache.

Were in the Conflict.

ANECDOTES OF THREE PRESIDENTS WHO WERE FAMED IN WAR.

GARFIELD AND THE RUNAWAY SLAVE—BENJAMIN HARRISON AND THE GUNNER'S BEARD—A DESERTER WITH SIX DAYS' RATIONS—HOW GRANT CONFISCATED A STEAMBOAT—LINCOLN'S ECCENTRIC VIEWS ON WAR.

IT WAS just after Shiloh. A fugitive slave came limping into camp with a bloody head. Soon afterward a bullying sort of white man rode up and asked after his "nigger." The division commander sympathized with the theory that runaway negroes should be returned to their masters, and wrote an order to Gen. A. Garfield (in whose camp the negro was supposed to be hiding) telling him to hunt out and deliver the property.

Garfield took the order from the aid who brought it, read it over, and wrote on the back: "I respectfully

Cranor was written by Garfield on tissue paper, rolled into the form of a bullet, and coated with warm lead. Concealing this on his person, John Jordan, armed with a carbine and a pair of revolvers, left camp on the steadiest horse in the regiment. He was to ride at night and hide in the daytime. But news of his mission reached the enemy in some way, and on the first day out he narrowly escaped capture, the house in which he was sleeping being surrounded by guerrillas. Hastily giving the precious bullet to the woman who was hiding him, with instructions to forward it to Col. Cranor in case he was killed, he dashed out of the door as it was burst in, ran the gauntlet, killed one of the attacking party, and escaped. Afterward he stole back, recovered the bullet, and safely delivered it to Cranor.

It was almost immediately afterward that Garfield made his remarkable attack upon a superior force under Gen. Humphrey Marshall, near Prestonsburg, forcing him to retreat. He said in later years: "It was a very rash and imprudent move on my part. If I had been an officer of more experience, probably I should

and ask any man to enlist, I propose to go with him and stay as long as he does."

"Well, then, you can command the regiment."

"I have had no military experience," said Harrison. Whereupon he went out, bought a military cap, got out handbills for a war meeting at Masonic Hall, hired a drum and fife, and hung a flag out of his office window. He took out a second lieutenant's recruiting commission, and in less than thirty days he was in Kentucky with 1010 men, having been promoted to a colonelcy.

On more than one occasion during the war Harrison showed bravery of the highest order. He was in the thick of the charge at Resaca, and, as the works were scaled, he grabbed a Confederate gunner by the beard and yanked him out, shouting: "Come out of there, you d— rebel!"

This is said to have been the only occasion on which Benjamin Harrison was ever known to use "cuss words."

He was, however, a master of biting and caustic English. On one occasion, while speaking in Boston,

Gen Benjamin Harrison.
(on left)
in 1863
Gen W T Ward
seated

James A. Garfield
as a General.
in 1862.

Gen. U. S. Grant in the civil war

not have made the attack. As it was, having gone into the army with the notion that fighting was our business, I did not know any better."

On one occasion, while Garfield was speaking at Chestertown—a place where he had fought the enemy a few weeks earlier—a rotten egg was thrown at him by a southern sympathizer. He responded (referring to the previous conflict) by saying, "They carried more dangerous weapons then, but as I did not run, it is not likely that I shall run now; and, if I fought then, if necessary I can fight now!"

The crowd was delighted, and turned to punish the egg-thrower—grabbing the wrong man, however, and inflicting upon him a severe beating.

Like Garfield, another future President, Benjamin Harrison, found himself while still a very young man transferred suddenly to high military command. He commanded a brigade before he was 30 years old.

Harrison was one of those who responded to the first call for troops to serve ninety days—such being the length of time which it was thought would be required to put down the secession movement. When he got back to Indianapolis after three months of soldiering the war was still going on, and things looked very gloomy on business. By chance he went to see Gov. Morton on business. The Governor expressed discouragement on account of the apathy shown by the people in regard to the struggle, enlistments being slow, to which Harrison replied: "If I can be of service, I am ready."

"You can," replied the Governor. "You can raise a regiment in this district. You get up the regiment, and we can find some one else to take it into the field."

"No," said Harrison; "If I make a recruiting speech

he said: "Ben Butler has been out West quoting Latin and awing the people with his scholarship. He has said that the creation of money follows the natural order of creation, which began with 'flat lux.' Very good—very good, indeed! But when God Almighty said 'flat lux' there was the power of God Almighty behind it, and I cannot help thinking what Ben Butler would look like sitting on the rim of the morning and shouting at Chaos, 'flat lux!'"

An incident very trifling in itself precipitated the attack upon Ft. Donelson. Inasmuch as the troops under Gen. Grant had done some very hard marching, the question arose whether it was better to make the attack at once or to wait a day or two to allow the men to rest. While a council of war was being held to decide this point a deserter from the fort was brought in. Grant looked him over and even peeped into his knapsack.

"You have six days' rations there, I think," said the Union commander.

"Yes," replied the deserter.

"When were they served out?"

"Yesterday morning."

"The same to all the men in the fort?"

"Yes, sir."

"Gentlemen," said Grant, turning to his officers, "troops in a fort don't have six days' rations served out to them if they mean to stay there. They mean to retreat—not to fight."

The attack was made at once.

Grant issued an order forbidding steamboat men to charge more than \$5 to enlisted men and \$7 to officers as fare between Vicksburg and Cairo. Immediately

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 31.)

An Epoch in Educational Pageantry.

By K. B. Boynton.

"The Mission Play."

NEW STANDARD SET IN THE ART OF COMMUNITY DRAMA.

THE "Mission Play," by John Steven McGroarty, now being presented at San Gabriel, marks a turning point in the history of American educational pageantry.

The pageant is older than the drama, and its functions have been separate and distinct from the more welded form of theatricals. It has had a definite place in the community from the earliest times. It has marked the expression of the people at large rather than the expression of the individual, and therefore its expression is more universal than the art of the drama. One may write a great play on a theme with which the great majority of people are not in sympathy; in fact, many of the greatest dramatists are not popular—Ibsen, Hauptmann, Maeterlinck, Pinero—to name a few of the ones more familiar to American audiences. But the essence of pageantry is its universality, its multiplicity of expression, as it were. It is an event in which the whole community must take part, in which the civic spirit must find expression, and in which the ideals of the community must be envisaged. This immediately takes it out of the realm of individualistic art.

However, pageantry combines many of the individual arts. The art of painting and decoration is inseparable from it. Pageantry brings forth the art of acting in the community where the pageant is held. It also brings forth the art of poetry, for poetics is one of the bases on

history, and the ideals,) of modern life. Pageantry, at bottom, is educational.

The first time that pageantry and the drama—in the true sense of each—have been successfully combined in America was on Monday evening, April 29, when the play to which I have referred had its premiere at San Gabriel, one of California's oldest historical towns, fifteen miles sunrisesward from Los Angeles, and not far to the southeast of the renowned millionaire suburb of Pasadena.

Writing several years ago in Scribner's Magazine of American pageants and their promise, Percy Mackaye, author of "The Canterbury Pilgrims," and an authority on things theatrical, predicted just such a drama as Mr. McGroarty's "Mission Play." Referring to the art of pageantry and the art of the drama, he said: "The correlation of these two movements and their reconciliation in a splendid community type of dramatic art have yet to be achieved. The opportunity is practical and inspiring." Mr. McGroarty has proved this last assertion. In his combination of the drama and the pageant, as seen in his San Gabriel production, he has proved the practicability of welding these two forms of art; and, as the many thousands who have seen his community pageant play well know, the spectacle is inspiring.

It is inspiring in more ways than one. In the first place, it reaches the emotions of the people, where heretofore the processions of tableaux, in which have been epitomized the early history of different communities, have merely appealed to the imagination. In the second place, the "Mission Play" in its present

on our history. And it is equally true that commercialism in America is only skin-deep; that if we go far enough we will find a splendid chivalric spirit; and we will find stirring romance and those other elements of conflict and daring and hoping and idealism which make for the finest of heritages.



Ben Hanning in the role of Fr. Junipero Serra, the dominating character in "The Mission Play."



Act I. Father Serra baptizing a child.



Act II, showing a group of Spaniards in native dances.



Tragic death of Senora Dona Josefa Arguilla in Act III



Exterior of Mission Playhouse

which the historical and educational play is founded. A pageant play, also, must have incidental music; and in order to follow out the principles of pageantry this music should be written by a local composer. In most pageants dancing takes an important part; for in nearly all history the dance—being one of the more primitive forms of art—has preceded the more specialized crafts. Therefore we have, in a genuine pageant, a symposium of the different arts.

But there has been one form of art which, heretofore, has not been considered in connection with pageantry—the art of the drama. And because of this alienation between dramatic art and the pictorial art of pageantry, the American pageant has lacked the vitality necessary to bring it home to the people and to accomplish adequately its purpose, namely, to reveal to a certain group the fundamentals (including the romance, the poetry, the

unique form is inspiring because it demonstrates that the universal creative spirit needs but little encouragement in order to express itself significantly. And in the third place, the play is inspiring because it has proved beyond all question that in this country, where we have little time for the fine arts and where all ambition is overridden with commercialism, there still remain unguessed romance and poetry.

The cry has gone up for many years from the more material and shortsighted of our critics that America is without a past; that her beginnings are sordid; that she has built on no ruins; that she is without a romantic heritage. While this may be true to a certain extent if we compare America with certain European countries, it is nevertheless a fact that the pioneers of this country, though they have been dead but a comparatively short time, have left a colorful impress

I mention these things, not in a detached, philosophical way, nor yet in the spirit of didacticism. I am not wandering from the subject of this article. For all these things I have mentioned have been proved by the "Mission Play" at San Gabriel, and have been revealed as they have never been revealed before, in spite of all our splendid historical pageants. The pageant in America, heretofore, has lacked that vital element of intimacy which can be gained through a narrative interest, dramatic master sequence, a welded story, the characterization of historical personages—the exposition not only of events of history, but of the ideals and emotions which lie beneath those events—the actual feeling of that austere toil and creative faith of our pioneers which are part and parcel of the fabric of our

in which, through lack of perspective, we are apt to lose sight of.

In the historical and community pageant as it has been presented in America this intimacy has been lacking. Pictorialism at best is transitory in its effect. Tableaux, no matter how marvelous and affecting, are forgotten in the stress of new interests. But when the heart is appealed to, when the emotions are stirred, when the fundamentals of humanity have been shown—not merely esthetically, but intellectually—the impression remains; it becomes an integral part of the individual experience; it leaves its influence on us for all time.

We have had three excellent examples of the attempt at the combination of the pageant and the drama—"The Canterbury Pilgrims," reference to which has been made above, which took place at Gloucester, Mass.; the Saint Gaudens masque at Cornish, N. H., in 1904, written by Louis Evan Shipman and directed by the artist; and the "Redwood Play" of the Bohemian Club which takes place every year in this State. But in all instances these plays have been classic rather than popular, and have been lacking in those community elements which give life and meaning to pageantry.

In the other hand, we have had, in nearly every section of the country, historical pageants which have been unconstructive and without that emotional appeal which accomplishes, more than any other appeal, the pageant's purpose. Among these might be mentioned "The Life to City Life" in six scenes, presented by school children in Boston; the "Pageant of Patriotism" at Danvers; the Woodstock pageant; the Burrill pageant at Hartford, Ct.; the Hungarian festival in Detroit, Michigan; the Philadelphia historical pageant; the Fulton pageant in New York; and many other similar demonstrations.

In the most part, these pageants, and other community plays which have sprung from the same spirit, are more processions of historical incidents than they are spectacles. In the "Mission Play" of the Mission Play Association, however, we find an almost ideal pageant. Even so, I believe, the community historical pageant will always be taken by Mr. McGroarty's enterprise. Its difficulties are many, but its advantages more than make up for them. Merely in its stimulation of the public mind it has proved itself a significant piece of work.

Pageantry in America has suffered, heretofore, from weakness, from dullness, from conventionality, from lack of atmosphere. It has caught the externals of history without revealing the forces which actuated historical development. Also, in the characterizations of the men and women who assisted in the evolution of the nation and the early development of a section of the country, there has been little of the personal element. In the recent great pageant in England, who was really considered the feature of the whole procession, we have revealed little of the personality of Dr. Johnson. Had it not been for our familiarity with Mr. Johnson, no matter how complete a record of a man's life we may have or how familiar we may be with his ideas and his public accomplishments, no matter how well we may know his historical characteristics, it is not until we have looked at the man in his personal and everyday relations that we become really acquainted with him. In the one instance he is a mere symbol, an abstraction, a human figure; in the other instance he is a personality, a human being.

This is what, in the "Mission Play," we are acquainted with the early history of California in a manner which was impossible through the mere reading of books or the mere viewing of historical tableaux. These splendid pioneers whose lives were given over to the making of California and to bringing civilization to the wilds of this western country are here portrayed in all the intimacy of daily routine. We are not dependent alone on the deeds and accomplishments of Father Junipero Serra for our estimate of the man; we have, for the first time, Father Serra himself before us, moves before us, gesticulates, smiles, speaks, commands, exhorts, pleads, works. And the other early mission fathers gather about him, tell of their struggles, reveal their personalities, and actually bring the old history of California down to date. It is not as if we looked upon a mere representation of the past, but as if we actually lived—for a space of three hours—in the past, and took a part in the building of the history. We meet not only the Franciscan padres, but other well-known characters of history—Don Gaspar de Portola, the gobernador, Capt. Rivera, the co-commander of the King's troops in California, Capitajeno, chief of the San Carlos Indians, Mayordomo Renaldo. We glimpse them in their daily lives, and thus they become real to us.

Before taking up the subject-matter of the play and showing the dramatic value of the story it tells, let us first look at the housing and environment of the play. The play has been produced in its own theatre, a commodious structure built especially for the purpose by the Mission Play Association, a corporation which has spared no expense to make this enterprise that which it is today—a genuine success. The playhouse is constructed along the lines of mission architecture, and endeavors to reproduce the atmosphere of the old missions in California. This has been successfully accomplished. About the walls of the theatre are long old paintings such as were found on the chapel walls of these adobe edifices which the Indians, under the direction of the dauntless Franciscan padres, reared

in humble service a century and a half ago. The exposed rafters, the colored windows, the altar candles, the primitive decorations, the great skins—all are in harmony with the atmosphere of the period which they endeavor to portray. The stage of the theater is nearly 100 feet across, and is sufficiently deep to accommodate 300 actors. The stage is thoroughly equipped in every particular with all the modern appliances. Its electrical system is one of the finest in the country, and the theater operates its own lighting plant.

The scenery is painted by H. Logan Reid, formerly of the Manhattan Operahouse of New York, but now a staunch Californian living in the immediate vicinity of the theater. Nearly all of the stage properties are historical pieces which have been loaned by loyal Californians for the purpose of the play. The oldest mission bell in California, taken from the Glenwood Inn, announces the shifting of the curtain. Many of the costumes are historical relics. Herein we find the essence of pageantry. R. V. Munro, the musical director, is a local man, and has written the special music for the Spanish dances which take place in the second act. Every performer in the cast of 300 is a Californian, many of them serving without pay—which shows how strong a community interest there is in the play in spite of the fact that it is controlled by a private corporation. The Princess Lazarovich (Eleanor Calhoun), a native Californian, in love with her State and interested in the exposition of its history, came from abroad for the specific purpose of taking the historic role of Senora Dona Josefa de la Cortina de Arguello.

The playhouse itself stands on historic ground, opposite the Mission San Gabriel, which was founded in 1771. At the entrance of the theater are two old and massive pepper trees, planted by Father Junipero Serra himself during the last years of his life. On the exact spot where the Mission playhouse stands, the Indian neophytes, under the direction of the padres, made the stone and brick for the building of the mission. The ground has been donated by the parish for the play. Thus, one of the fundamental elements of pageantry has been adhered to, namely, its presentation on ground rich in historic associations.

The "Mission Play" is in three acts. In time elapsed Mr. McGroarty endeavors to cover the whole Mission period, and to bring before the beholder the inception, the glory and the decline of the great religious civilizing movement which fills an important and recognized place in American records.

The first act is laid in 1769, on the shores of San Diego Bay, where the heroic Junipero Serra, quieting the murmurings and even louder complaints of a rebellious and half-starving band, awaits the return of Don Gaspar de Portola, who, as history records, had been upon an unavailing search for Monterey—and had found instead the greatest harbor in the world, the Bay of San Francisco.

The second act, in 1784, depicts the established glory of the missions and the declining years of Serra himself. The scene is laid at Carmel, the mission best beloved by Padre Junipero.

The finale, in the late forties, is, from a dramatic standpoint, almost completely detached from the rest of the play. The fading mission spirit is personified by Dona Josefa de Arguello, a Spanish-Mexican woman of distinction and breeding, who represents the American invasion of California, the disturbing atmosphere of "gringo" practicality, and who at length dies a martyr to her faith.

Throughout these three acts runs a connected story. The same characters reappear, aged by the intervening years. By effecting this, Mr. McGroarty has attained a unity of interest. The history of the Franciscan period in California, from Don Gaspar de Portola's expedition to the final disintegration of the missions, lends itself admirably to dramatic treatment, containing as it does those elements of conflict and tragic struggles, those differentiations of characterization of men and women, which make for narrative drama. Climaxes follow one another in such a way that the dramatic divisions may be kept intact.

Another thing which makes the sixty-five years of the Spanish regime in California so well adapted to the purposes of the pageant-drama is the fact that the events of its history were largely individualistic. Its moving force was psychological rather than economic, being centered about men of ideals and power. The conflicts of this history were not the conflicts of nations, but the conflicts of emotions. Father Junipero was for over fifteen years the dominating figure, and about him and his work revolved the historical action of that period. Even after his death his ideals, assimilated and voiced by other men, carried forward that spirit which, against overwhelming odds—internal rebellions, poverty, sickness, hunger, earthquakes, massacres—brought the first civilization to California.

In the first act the beginning of that history is shown. In the second act, the gay and colorful Spanish life during the height of the King's power in California moves before the spectator in splendid panorama shot through with dramatic interest. At this point are revived the old Spanish dances, the old military customs, and the annual meeting and report of the Franciscan padres. In the third act comes the tragic climax of Spain's dominance—the missions in ruins, with only one of the early characters remaining—an old caretaker of the mission. This act is symbolic. Forty years have elapsed since the second act. But the sweep of the drama has been carried forward. If Father Serra is indeed dead, his influence still dominates the play.

When the play is finished an indelible effect has been

left upon the spectator. He has seen, in detail, the early life of his country; he has become acquainted with the men and women whose efforts moulded that history; he has been taught, as no mere history or pageant could teach him, the events from which his modern life has evolved. But the Mission pageant play has done more: aside from the mere historical educational influence, the community desire for self-expression has been stimulated and it has had an educational effect upon civic esthetic development.

Mr. McGroarty, the writer of the play, has long been an enthusiast over California. He has written several books of poems, and has recently finished a history of the State which, in the main, is the story of the dauntless Franciscans. It was during the writing of this book two years ago that the idea of the play formulated itself.

The costumes and scene sets were built after Henry Kablerske's personal designs. Mr. Kablerske is a well-known director of pageants and has had the complete staging of the play. He produced the Queen's Festival pageant in England, the Philadelphia historical pageant, and many other large spectacles in this country. Though this present form of pageant is somewhat new to him—as, indeed it is to everyone just now—he has caught the spirit admirably, and made of it a finished and significant work.

The part of Junipero Serra, the important character of the play (as well as the important character in California's early history) fell to an actor of wide experience—Ben Horning. The Princess Lazarovich invested the role of Senora Arguello with great sweetness, simplicity, sincerity, and rare dramatic power. This actress has triumphed almost sensationally at the Odeon Theater, and the Comedie Francaise, and has toured France as co-star with Coquelin. I mention these facts merely to show the high character of the "Mission Play" as it is being presented; for much of its significance lies in the fact that it bears none of the earmarks of an amateur performance, but has been worked out carefully in every detail by the best talent.

Just what is the importance of the "Mission Play?" Simply this: It has practically established a new standard in educational pageantry. It has shown the great educational advantages of this form of community entertainment. It has accomplished that thing for which other communities have striven for years, namely, the adequate envisagement and voicing of sectional history. And it points the way to a more compact and effective form of pageantry.

The Happy-Day Club.

It's easy enough to be pleasant
When life runs on like a song,
But the man worth while
Is the chap who can smile

When his note for two hundred and fifty dollars falls
Due on the day after his bills for the plumber, the
coal man, and his wife's Easter hat
Come along!

It's easy enough to be cheery
When life's like a lover's chat,
But the man who wins
Is the fellow who grins

When he starts out on a bright spring morning ar-
rayed in his finest regalia, and by noon finds a torrent
of April rain, a February snowstorm and a March
wind playing hide and seek with his brand-new
Beaver hat!

It's easy enough to be jolly
When life is a huge mince pie,
But the man for us
Is the chap who don't cuss

When he goes off for the summer to get a good rest
and finds he has to pay seven hallboys, two head
waiters, three waitresses, six porters, eight chamber-
maids and fourteen assorted but dignified tip-chasers
twenty-five cents a day apiece or suffer the
icy eye!

It's easy enough to be jocund
When life's like a garden of roses,
But the chap we prize
Holds a smile in his eyes

When a coy old maid of thirty-nine summers and forty-
eight winters, with peroxide locks and a complexion
fresh every hour, having the ways of a kitten and
the temper of its mother, gets him off in a corner on
a dark leap-year night

And proposes!

—[A Sufferan Mann, in Harper's Weekly.]

Jane Austen at Bath.

[Westminster Gazette:] Bath, where it has been decided to erect a pedestal in memory of Jane Austen, was the home of the novelist from 1801 to 1805. Her father, whose health had broken down, removed thither from Steventon, leaving his son James in charge of the rectory as locum tenens.

The daughters do not seem to have been consulted with regard to this change of plans. Miss Constance Hill in her book, "Jane Austen, Her Homes and Her Friends," says that, "coming in one day from a walk, as they entered the room their mother greeted them with the intelligence: 'Well, girls, it is all settled. We have decided to leave Steventon and go to Bath. To Jane, who had been from home and who had not heard much about the matter, it was such a shock that she fainted away.' Although both "Northanger Abbey" and "Persuasion" deal very largely with Bath, neither of them was written in that city

Recent Cartoons.



Suburban Life.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.



Columbus Dispatch.



THREE SHOWS UNDER ONE CANVAS

Philadelphia Record

Find the One Playing Hookey the Very First Time



Chicago Post.



NEW YORK WORLD

New York World



"It does seem to be getting settled again!"

Cleveland Plain Dealer

Good Short Stories.

Compiled for The Times.

Brief Anecdotes Gathered
from Many Sources.

Quartermaster-General

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL EDWIN A. TAYLOR of the United Sons of Confederate Veterans told at a Memorial Day banquet in Memphis this

"Southerner," he said, "sat in the lobby of a New hotel, discussing certain campaigns with a

"Well, the Northerner ended, with a laugh, 'well, I told you, anyhow.'

"Yes, you did," the Southerner admitted; but, by way of plain, from the size of your pension list, let alone we gave in we crippled every blessed one of you."

Italy's Granddaughter

MRS. ITALIA GARIBOLDI, granddaughter of the famous "Erosator," complained in Chicago about the Italian women are sweated there.

"When I see," she said, "the male employer, with all his boasted chivalry to woman, taking such an unfair advantage of his female employees, I don't wonder the women are beginning to sneer at man's chivalry."

"I include me of an Italian washerwoman, very industrious and successful, to whom a young man offered himself in matrimony."

"You love me?" the washerwoman asked.

"Travels," the young man replied.

"Are you sure?"

"I never lie!"

"He gave him a searching look."

"Are you out of work?" she said."

David Belasco

DAVID BELASCO, in an interview in New York, condemned a certain ultra-modern type of society

"The type, which luckily isn't numerous," he said, "is on society. To a woman of this type a lawyer

"You mean, I can get you the divorce you desire. By God I can get you a divorce—and get it without publicity, too."

"The wrinkled her smooth, white, well-powdered forehead in a frown; she bit her rouged and over-red lips in annoyance."

"What would it cost," she asked, "with publicity?"

Shirley Marconi

SHIRLEY MARCONI, in an interview in Washington, pushed American democracy.

"Over here," he said, "you respect a man for what he is himself—not for what his family is—and thus he is the gardener in Bologna who helped me with my first wireless apparatus."

"In my mother's garden and I were working on my apparatus together, a young count joined us one day, and while he watched us work, the count boasted of his lineage."

"The gardener, after listening a long while, smiled and said:

"If you come from an ancient family, it's so much the worse for you, sir; for, as we gardeners say, the older the seed, the worse the crop."

Explaining

Explaining why it was that the worker viewed with suspicion the new scientific management, which promises to get 50 or 60 per cent. more work out of him, Alexander Murray, the celebrated criminologist, said in a recent lecture in Cleveland:

"This science against scientific management in the factory's mind can be accounted for by a happening which puts the boot, as it were, on the other foot."

"My partner said the other morning cleared away my breakfast, and a short time afterward I heard a freemason cough."

"What was that, Jane?" I shouted.

"Here's a tray of breakfast things what I dropped, sir," Jane answered. "And wasn't it lucky that I dropped 'em, sir, before I'd wasted time and energy making 'em up?"

Greene

CHARLES E. H. GREENE of the G.A.R. was narrating war stories in Phoenix.

"In a Phoenix hotel smoking-room one night," he said, "a number of veterans got into a dispute on the subject of Bull Run. Memorial Day was approaching, and the Civil War was high, and the veterans—all men of high rank—argued very turbulently."

"A quiet man spoke up and said:

"Buckshot, I happened to be there, and I think I can settle the point at issue."

"And settle it he did. He settled it in a masterly manner. The hotel proprietor, much impressed, said to him when he got through:

"My dear sir, what may have been your rank in the

"I was a private, sir, a full private," was the calm reply.

"A short time afterward the full private asked for his bill, as he was about to depart, but the proprietor said to him:

"Not a cent, sir! Not a cent! You owe me nothing."

"Why, how is this?" the other demanded in bewilderment.

"I couldn't dream of charging you, sir," said the proprietor warmly. "You are the first private I have ever met."

Modern Morals

"THIS latter-day or new morality is too lax for me."

The speaker was Jerome S. McWade, the Duluth millionaire. He continued:

"This new morality, which seems in its tolerance rather to encourage than to oppose wickedness, reminds me of a lad in my Sunday-school class."

"Now, Tommy," I said to this lad one Sunday afternoon, "now, Tommy, what must we do before our sins can be forgiven?"

"We must sin," Tommy replied."

Bathing the English

THE Rev. A. B. Hesketh, the missionary author, was praising in Chicago the Uganda people.

"These tribes are perfect specimens of the gentleman and the lady," he said. "I know a missionary who once claimed in an address before the Muganda that they had learned their habit of frequent bathing from the English."

"A Muganda chieftain took this up."

"How often do you English bathe?" he asked.

"An Englishman," was the reply, "has a bath every morning."

"Well, a Muganda," said the chieftain, "has one every evening also."

Military Ignorance

THE late Gen. F. D. Grant," said a Washington official, "was once complaining in my hearing about an ignorant officer. He likened this officer to a certain Private Cheney."

"Where is Cheney? What the dickens has become of Private Cheney?"

"So, he declared, Cheney was sought for one whole afternoon; but no tidings of him turned up until a comrade finally said:

"Cheney? Why, I saw Cheney about two hours ago. He was talking about going to get some gun cotton to sew a button on his pants with, and that's the last been heard of him, I believe."

A War Story

JOHN W. HANRAHAN, surgeon-general of the G.A.R., said the other day in Rutland, apropos of Memorial Day:

"Nothing could be more unjust than the idea that all those who didn't enlist in the Civil War were cowards. There were as good men out of the war as in it."

Dr. Hanrahan smiled and added:

"I recall a story about a youth who, at the height of the war, toured Vermont selling geraniums."

"I'm surprised," a patriotic housewife said to him, "I'm surprised to see a big, strong, hulking chap like you selling geraniums here. Why aren't you with the army?"

"Why, ma'am," said the youth, with a bewildered look, "they don't want geraniums in the army, do they?"

In Stratford Town

WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS, at a luncheon in New York, told a Shakespeare story.

"In Stratford," he began, "during one of the Shakespeare jubilees, an American tourist approached an aged villager in a smock and said:

"Who is this chap Shakespeare, anyway?"

"He were a writer, sir."

"Oh, but there are lots of writers. Why do you make such an infernal fuss over this one, then? Wherever I turn, I see Shakespeare hotels, Shakespeare cakes, Shakespeare chocolates, Shakespeare shoes. What the deuce did he write—muckrake magazine stories, attacks on the trusts, censored novels?"

"No, sir; oh, no, sir," said the aged villager. "I understand he writ for the Bible, sir!"

Coaches and Loquacity

CHRISTY MATHEWSON, the veteran pitcher, was praising the work of the baseball coach.

"Coaching has become a science," he said. "The coach is to the base runners what the commander is to the soldiers on the battlefield."

The veteran smiled and said:

"And the coach does all this with his mouth. No wonder, then, he's considered rather loquacious, eh? He is always being accused of loquacity, you know."

I've even heard him likened to Mrs. Tung.

"Wasn't your wife tired last evening after such a hard day's shopping?" a friend once asked Mr. Tung.

"Oh, very," he replied. "Why, she could hardly keep her mouth open."

The Main Thing

ARNOLD BENNETT, the English romancer, was much impressed in New York by the beauty of the girl stenographer.

"It isn't your actresses or your society belles that I'd award the palm for beauty," Mr. Bennett said at a luncheon. "It's to your stenographers."

"I won't say it's their beauty alone that gets these girls their positions, but I'll tell you a story."

"A male stenographer was talking about a girl who had displaced him."

"Is she really an expert?" his listener asked.

"Oh, no," was the reply; "but she's as expert as you'd expect a girl of her beauty to be."

The Worm's Way

THE HON. STEPHEN COLERIDGE, the English anti-vivisectionist," said an anti-vivisectionist of Philadelphia, "is delighted with the recent English vivisection report, which promises to abolish even the use of live bait in fishing."

"Mr. Coleridge once argued here in Philadelphia about the cruelty of fishing with worms."

"Oh," his opponent said, "the mere fact that a worm writhes and wriggles when impaled on a hook is no proof that it is actually suffering pain."

"No, oh, no!" said Mr. Coleridge sarcastically. "Beyond doubt that is just the worm's way of laughing at being tickled."

Her Excuse

THESE people have a plausible and self-righteous excuse for all their misdeeds," said Senator Bankhead, apropos of certain hypocritical law-breakers, in an address in Fayette.

"They remind me, in fact, of a certain parson's domineering wife. The parson said meekly one day:

"My love, you told me before the wedding that you knew our marriage was made in heaven, yet you now order me about as if I were a slave."

"Order," the woman calmly answered, "is heaven's first law."

Their Excuse

THE failure will always fail, no matter what his environment; and in like manner he will have a ready excuse for his downfall."

The speaker, Mayor Taylor of Little Rock, smiled and resumed:

"Two failures, seated on a park bench, were talking. The first, born poor, growled:

"It takes money to make money."

"To this the other failure, who had been born rich, growled back:

"And it takes money to lose money."

The Handsome Soldier's Last Request

ADJUTANT-GEN. NATHAN B. FOREST of the United Sons of Confederate Veterans told, at a banquet in Memphis, a military anecdote.

"A handsome young soldier," he said, smiling, "lay in the last agony upon a battlefield. To the friend bending over him he murmured hoarsely:

"Tell Caroline my last thoughts were of her. Say I died with her portrait pressed to my lips."

"He gulped and added:

"Tell Minnie and Grace and Harriet the same thing."

A Rebuke

AN anecdote about the late Rear-Admiral Melville was told the other day at a Washington club.

"Melville, one stormy morning at sea," said the narrator, "had occasion to rebuke a young officer for wearing soiled gloves."

"But, sir," the young officer remonstrated, "the men have been so overworked in all this dirty weather, one couldn't well ask them to wash gloves."

"Melville took a pair of perfectly clean gloves from his pocket."

"Here, wear these," he said, quietly. "I washed them myself."

The Secret of His Success

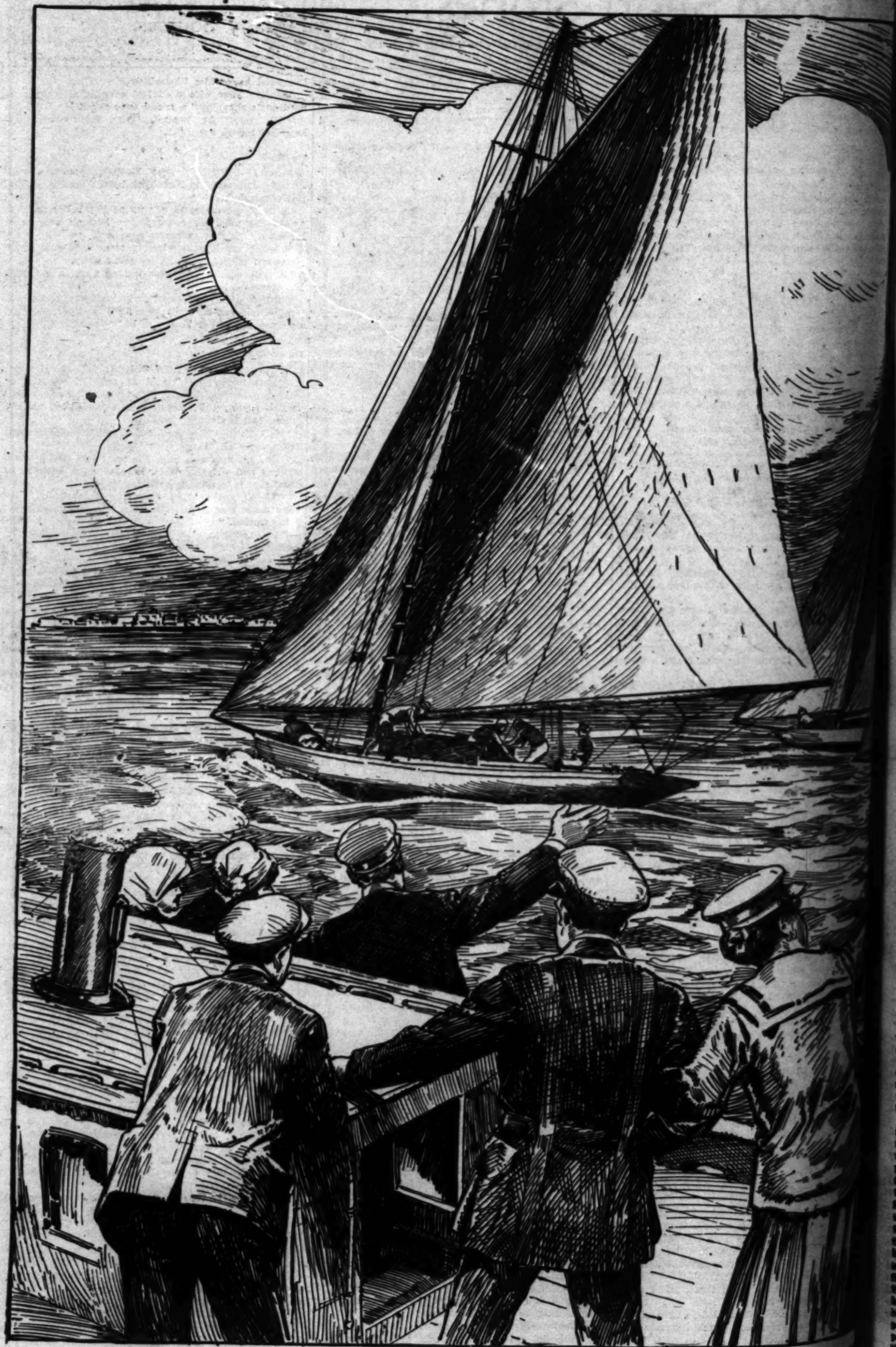
ROBERT S. JOHNSON, the government's head fish culturist, listened with a tolerant smile, the other day in Washington, to an account of the angling prowess of a Washington diplomat.

A third listener, rather unduly impressed by the tale of the diplomat's skill, said:

"I wonder what Mr. Blanc uses when he goes fish ing?"

To this query Mr. Johnson smiled and responded:

"He uses hook and gin."



Yachting, the favorite pastime of the mariner

The Human Body And the Care and Health of It. II

Timely Health Editorials.

Scientific Nature comes, not the Physician.—Hilgard.

The "Fast" Cure.

Just now the newspapers exploited Dr. Tanager's fast for forty days, with sensational headlines. He had fasted and lived through the fast. It was considered a most remarkable accomplishment. But that time the fast has become not at all unusual. It has been discovered to be a great remedial measure in many cases, accomplishing cures of intestinal troubles where all other measures have failed. But before undertaking a fast, one should not only study the peculiarities of his own constitution and its necessities, but should learn something about the action and effects of fasting, and the proper way to break the fast. He should learn under what conditions to commence it, how long to continue it, how to care for the body in its duration, and when to end it. And in order to do this he must understand his symptomatic signals. He should also understand himself as to the quality and quantity of food to be ingested upon the breaking of a fast. Ignorance upon these points might bring about results that would undo all of the good accomplished by a fast, in various ways, and might bring about serious results.

In the first place an intelligent decision must be made as to whether the system is in condition to undertake a fast, and whether or not it is desirable as a remedial measure in the particular case. If the appetite of the patient has been habitually poor, if the system is run down and poorly nourished, a fast might become dangerous. The necessity of a fast is supposed to be dependent upon there having been stored in the body more waste products than the system is able to take out, and of which it is desirable to rid the system. The blood and liver are congested with these surplus wastes, which fasting alone may fully eliminate.

In the case of the emaciated subject, either the period of fasting should be very short, or the fast should be discontinued. Very often the condition of the emaciated subject has been brought about by over-eating. In his case the assimilative action is not sufficiently strong; the digestive system is over-worked, being forced to rid itself of an extraordinary amount of waste material; and the waste of the body, which are not being supplied, are continued unhealthy stimulators of the appetite. Fasting, carefully undertaken, will be better for this subject than anything else. The main object to be attained is the resting of the digestive system, ridding it of its impurities, and building it up on foods from which the greatest amount of nutriment may be extracted, with the least expenditure of energy.

When emaciation is caused by a general run-down condition, due to lack of appetite, and consequent under-eating, the patient should be put to bed for the time being on a partial fast. The milk diet is beneficial for such cases if taken properly, as it is administered in the most nourishing manner. If milk disagrees with the constitution, nourishing broths and soups will gradually build up the subject. Under this regime, the digestive system and fluids have opportunity to recover and strengthen themselves, until a gradual return to solid foods, in moderation, may be effected.

In the subject whose body is grossly over-stored with waste and substances a fast is really imperative. If it is undertaken carefully, it would prevent many such dangerous conditions as those of boils, abscesses, tumors and even cancerous growths.

In preparing for the fast, the body should be well rested, the mind free of worry; the nerves free of strain. The first two days after the fast is commenced will be very trying. Weakness and a gnawing hunger will very likely be experienced. But after the second day these symptoms will subside. The weakness will pass off and very little hunger will be felt. During the fast water may be drunk freely; and if the bowels do not move of themselves, the enema must be used. This is of the utmost importance. It is a mistaken idea to believe that because no food is being ingested there should be no defecation; for the purpose of defecation is not only to discharge from the body unused remnants of food, but also to remove poisons, which the body is constantly discharging off, from fully half of the material discharged; and although eating is discontinued, the liver, as well as the kidneys, skin, lungs and other vital organs, has not ceased to work. It continues to manufacture bile, which is the most poisonous of all excretions. Its prompt removal from the system is necessary to preserve the health of the body.

During the fast the tongue becomes coated thickly; the pulse is likely to be above or below normal, and the breath offensive. The body, relieved of the active work of the digestive apparatus, is busy throwing off poisons, and clearing the system of impurities. The extraordinary symptoms should not worry the patient, when they will disappear as soon as the system is again prepared for food. When this time arrives, it is at the end of ten, fifteen or thirty days, the pulse will clear, the pulse become normal, and all of the functions of the body will become perfect. Genuine hunger will be present. Its demands are likely to be satisfied by some particular food cooking should reach the patient and influence his appetite. Also the dietary should be broken the fast, will lead the patient to crave certain foods, when the system is once more in the expenditure of restoring sustenance. But the patient's expenditure at such a time are not to be considered an end in themselves. Indulgence as to the quality and

quantity of food, in breaking the fast, may very quickly undo all of the good accomplished during the fast. To hold the appetite under restraint, although it will be ravenous during the first week, is of the utmost importance. The theory that the patient should be allowed anything he may crave must certainly be erroneous, since his cravings may be influenced by former habits of eating, which were, perhaps, most unhygienic.

The patient must not be permitted to eat heartily. It is best to start him in on liquid foods, and these should be administered sparingly. What this food should be must be determined by constitutional peculiarities. Fruit juice, unweetened, is a favorable breakfast for some—the juice of oranges, peaches, apples or grapes. A glassful, slightly diluted, and not too cold, is advised by an authority, two or three times during the first day. The same authority recommends a light fruit diet during several days following, especially peaches, apples and grapes. But in the writer's opinion, the unvaried fruit diet might prove too acid for some patients. Where fruit or fruit juice is not used, an egg-nog, minus the liquor, may be administered three times a day. Or carefully prepared lamb broth, boiled down with rice, the grease removed, when the broth is reheated and strained into a cup, may be recommended. The milk diet proves successful in many cases. The milk should be given to the patient warm, not hot, three times the first day, every hour the second day, every three quarters of an hour the third day, and every half hour the fourth and following days. The milk should be sipped slowly, held in and washed about the mouth before swallowing, as should every other liquid food. The milk diet builds up the system and restores weight surprisingly.

Caution should be used in the return to a solid food dietary. Very small quantities should be allowed at first, and it should be extremely simple, and wholesomely prepared, never under-cooked nor over-cooked, nor prepared in grease.

Sometimes, before the fast is legitimately ended, vomiting, faintness and feeble pulse may develop. In such cases, the slow sipping of a cup of hot water may be advised. If it is not retained, more may be administered, and the face and hands bathed with diluted brandy. If the second cup of hot water is ejected, the patient must be allowed to rest for a while. If the weakness continues, a couple of teaspoonfuls of strained lamb broth or beef tea, from which all greasiness has been removed, may be administered. If the results are favorable, an hour later a little more may be given, and the patient thereafter be put on a liquid diet for a number of days.

The period of fasting will be regulated differently in each individual case—not by the appetite, but by the symptoms, which must be watched carefully by the attendant or the individual himself. During the fast the fatty tissue, being the least valuable to the system, is the first thing to be lost. The nerves being the most valuable, their substance remains intact. All poisonous or waste material is eliminated from the body, before any of the essential bodily tissues are attacked. But it must be remembered that where fasting leaves off starvation begins; and as soon as the morbid matter is gotten rid of, eating should be resumed, under careful conditions of restraint.

One patient, in the writer's knowledge, was kept alive for months, and eventually cured of a stomach disease for which doctors had given her up, by being rubbed externally with large quantities of olive oil. The stomach, relieved of its duties, eventually built itself up and resumed its normal functioning.

Appendicitis.

We give herewith an interesting, instructive and highly credible article from the pen of the late and unfortunate Dr. W. R. C. Latson, former editor of Health Culture:

What Is Appendicitis?

"Appendicitis is an inflammation of the appendix vermiformis, acute, subacute or chronic, involving the surrounding tissues and occasioning a localized peritonitis, frequently leading to the perforation of the appendix and the development of an abscess.

"The appendix vermiformis is a long, narrow tube, which, as its name would indicate, is of a peculiar, worm-like shape. The exact situation of the appendix varies considerably in different subjects. In early life, it is usually found at the apex of the cecum; but in later life the cecum develops until the appendix is usually situated above it. I may explain that the cecum is the pouch which marks the beginning of the large intestine.

"The appendix is usually about three inches long and one-half inch in diameter; although the length varies from three-quarters of an inch to nine and one-half inches, and its thickness from one-quarter of an inch to an inch and a half. As to the function of the appendix, there has been, and is, much difference of opinion, among anatomists and pathologists. The appendix, as I was led to believe many years ago, secretes a fluid the action of which is to antidote poisons formed at this critical point—the cecum.

We Have Use for Our Appendix.

"It is apparent that the good Lord who made us did not put the appendix in our bodies merely as a means of providing generous fees for enterprising surgeons. The appendix, like the salivary glands, the suprarenal capsules, the ovaries and many other organs, was given to us for a purpose. We need the appendix every day, every hour, for the peculiar anatomy of the parts, and

the fact that man, of all the animals, walks with an upright trunk, together with other factors which need not be discussed here—as a result of these there is likely to be more or less impaction and stoppage of the food mass at the large pouch, the largest portion of the alimentary tube, called the cecum.

What Is the Cause of Appendicitis?

"The small intestine enters the pouch called the cecum through a somewhat narrow opening. This opening is in reality a valve, which, under ordinary circumstances closes like a trapdoor, allowing matter to pass from the small intestine into the cecum by shutting off its return.

"In the animal, whose body is held horizontally, the small intestine enters at the top of the cecum, which from that point gradually descends for a short distance. In a man, however, the trunk being held vertically, the mass of matter poured through the cecal valve into the pouch must from that point pass upward. This means that, instead of its being helped by gravitation, as in the horizontal body, it is moving in opposition to that force. Hence we have at the cecum a danger point—a point at which the food mass is very apt to be stuck.

"When such stoppage of the food mass occurs there is certain to be a greater or less degree of fermentation. Fermentation means the formation of acrid and irritant substances. These matters, attacking the tissues, often produce inflammation, and hence we have this locality as a favorite place of inflammatory processes.

The Real Cause of Appendicitis.

"I have known none which did not give a history of erroneous diet, usually excessive in quantity, of an insufficient amount of fluids in the body, and constipation. Other factors have complicated the problem, but the three which I have mentioned—overfeeding, lack of fluid, and constipation—these have invariably been present.

Symptoms of Appendicitis.

"The first indication of inflammation of the appendix is a feeling of weight and tenderness in the lower right abdomen. Accompanying this is pain which may be sharp from the beginning. The pain gradually becomes more severe and extends up along the right side. The pain is increased by lying on the left side; and is relieved when the patient rests upon the back, left leg extended and right drawn up.

Prevention of Appendicitis.

"Is it possible for any man or woman, by taking thought, to insure himself or herself against appendicitis? Is it possible to live in such a manner as to be absolutely safe from an attack of this very fashionable disorder? In answer to these questions, I would say most emphatically: Yes. From what has been said it should be understood that appendicitis is possible only when the food mass in the bowel has been impacted at the critical point in the lower right abdomen, anatomically known as 'McBurney's point.'

"I have no hesitation in saying that every person who suffers from chronic constipation is in greater or less danger of inflammation at the point where the small intestine enters the large. To prevent appendicitis, then, the first consideration is to insure the normal action of the bowels. The person who has one or two full evacuations daily will not have appendicitis.

How to Insure Health of the Bowels.

"The question, then, is how to keep the bowels working in a natural and healthy manner. In order to insure proper action of the bowels it is necessary to eat simple food, not too much, not too often. Two meals daily are better than three. Three or four kinds of food at each meal are quite enough for health and comfort.

"On rising, on retiring and between the meals, much water should be taken. The body is about seven-eighths water. All the vital processes are performed through the agency of water. The most important material of the body is water, and nobody can be healthy, wholesome or efficient unless it is fully supplied with this precious substance. The man or woman who would be exempt from the danger of appendicitis should drink at least ten glasses (that means about two quarts) of pure water every day.

The Operation for Appendicitis.

"And now, just one word about the operation so frequently performed for appendicitis. Without going into the matter at length, I will state my conviction that, if placed from the start under proper and vigorous treatment, in accordance with the principles outlined in this article, no case would ever require operative treatment. At the same time, it is no doubt true that, where the case is neglected or improperly treated, until the patient arrives at a state in which the appendix and contiguous structures are in a state of suppuration—then there is no doubt whatever that the surgical operation is not only necessary, but the only method by which the life can be saved."

Two men were out walking one day in sun-kissed California. Suddenly, kissing time bent over, it began to rain in torrents and they were miles from the car line. One man laughed, long and loud. The other wept bitterly. "Why do you laugh?" he asked his chuckling companion. "Because I am paying meter rates on water. But why do you weep?" "Because I am paying \$10 a day for climate," replied the tourist. "One man's meat is another man's meat bill."

Kinds and Quantity of Food One Should Eat.

By E. B. Warman, A. M.

EDITORIAL CONTRIBUTOR TO THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY.

Motto:

Let me live in a house by the side of the road,
Where the race of men go by—
The men who are good and the men who are bad
As good and as bad as I.
I would not sit in the scorners' seat,
Or hunt the crystal's bait—
Let me live in a house by the side of the road
And be a friend to man.

—(Sam Walter Fens.)

Eating for Strength and Endurance.

FEATS of strength require a diet in accordance with the needs; that is, prolonged or otherwise. If you want to perform, for a short time, the greatest possible amount of muscular labor, as in a game of baseball, football, rowing, running, bicycling, lifting or accomplishing any unusual feat of strength requiring an extraordinary effort, always select a diet rich in protein, animal or vegetable (lean beef, mutton, smoked ham, codfish, beans, peas, lentils, white of eggs, cheese, grains, dried fruits, nuts, etc.) If, on the other hand, you take a great amount of steady exercise daily or perform a great amount of uniformly heavy work every day, but at no time of a very intense character, you should partake of a diet containing little protein but rich in the carbohydrates—the starches and sweets (rice, potatoes, sugar, etc.) also the special heat producers (butter, fat of meat, nuts, milk, yolk of egg, cheese, etc.) Remember, starches make fat, and fat and sweets make heat, and heat gives muscular energy. The term calorie is used in food measurements because the nutritive value of a serving of food cannot be properly expressed by bulk in pints or ounces, but by the amount of heat it gives off when burned, either in a stove or in the body.

The heat which the body generates in a day has been found, in the case of one sedentarily employed, to be approximately 3000 calories (heat sufficient to raise 4.5 pounds of water 1.8 degrees Fahrenheit).

One ounce of protein (or nitrogenous food) will yield, approximately, 116.3 calories; one ounce of fats, 262.85 calories; one ounce of carbohydrates, 116.3 calories. Thus 3000 calories (a day's ration) would be produced from the following quantities of the various elements:

300 calories of protein	2.53 ounces)
350 calories of fats	1.33 ounces.
1350 calories of carbohydrate	11.63 ounces.

2000 calories. 15.53 oz. food

It is said by those in authority that a laboring man out of doors (a teamster, for instance) should have about 4250 calories, 630 being protein; a laboring man indoors (a foundry worker, for instance) should have about 3900 calories, 500 being protein; a salesman, about 3000 calories, 260 being protein; an office clerk, about 2650 calories, 125 being protein.

The amount, it will be seen, varies more or less according to weight, age and occupation. The proportions given in the foregoing may be thought by some to be too high, while others have contended that 2000 calories are hopelessly inadequate. It is said that Horace Fletcher, working from fourteen to sixteen hours a day, gets along on 1800 calories. As for myself, I average seventeen hours daily and do not, as a rule, exceed 1200 calories; am much more apt to go below than above the amount. It is not the amount you consume but the amount you utilize. One-eighth of the energy derived from food is expended in digestion. The main object in our every-day life is to radiate energy and health with the mind constantly on tap.

Different foods of course vary greatly in their power to produce energy. Cabbage is at the foot of the list and an ounce of it will develop only enough muscle to raise sixteen tons one foot; or as they say, its foot-ton energy per ounce is sixteen. Milk is twenty-four, beef and bread are twenty-seven, cheese and peas, thirty-six, potatoes, rice and corn thirty-eight, oatmeal and sugar forty-two, bacon fifty-four, cocoa seventy and butter eighty. Dr. Wiley says that as a rule people eat 50 per cent. more food than is necessary to give them the required number of calories. We clog the furnace by piling on too much fuel and letting the ashes pile up.

Good and Bad Combinations.

WHILE I am in favor of a mixed diet, that is, from both the vegetable and animal kingdom, I would suggest that a certain amount of care be exercised in the mixing. For instance, hygienically speaking, sugar is considered a bad combination with anything else—especially with milk or cream; while eggs will go with anything.

Good combinations are milk and well-cooked grains; grains and vegetables; meat and vegetables; meat and bread.

Milk and fruit are recommended by some and condemned by others—strawberries and cream, for instance. It is largely a question of simply tickling the palate or of getting from the food the greatest amount of food value.

Bad combinations are: milk and vegetables; milk and meat; fruits and vegetables.

This means the drinking of milk with the eating of vegetables or meat.

Food Units.

IF YOU wish to know the relative value of certain classes of foods the following table prepared by the United States government will prove both interesting and instructive.

Because "tomatoes" head the list it does not indicate that they have the lowest food value of any foods, but the lowest of those given, and thus furnish the basis for comparisons: Tomatoes, 6; beef soup, 8; lobster, 9; clam chowder, 13; milk, 13; fish, 15; oatmeal mush, 18; chicken, 19; macaroni, 25; potatoes, 27; baked beans, 27; eggs, 48; ripe olives, 76; pure olive oil, 264.

This shows the wonderful nutritive value of one of California's chief products—the olive and, especially, the oil of the olive.

Uncooked Foods.

THIS is a subject on which people differ widely. The former Imperial Chinese Ambassador, Wu Ting Fang, when in Washington spoke very emphatically regarding it. He said, "If I had known ten years ago the uncooked-food doctrine and the natural life, I would not have one gray hair on my head. Joking aside, since I have adopted the natural diet and life I am not only cured of my former complaints but I feel stronger, healthier and younger in spirit. I feel twenty years younger and I attribute it all to my reformed diet together with a reasonable amount of physical exercise." He has since expressed himself as fully expecting to round out two full centuries.

I have no hesitancy in saying that I believe one may live and live well on uncooked foods. It is largely a matter of taste, as the old woman said when she kissed the cow. The menus that have been prepared in this line have seemed to prove very satisfactory—to those who prepared them. Cooked foods are not really essential to life, yet there are foodstuffs that should be cooked before they are in proper condition to be eaten. Grains, as a rule, should be cooked many hours in order to convert the crude starch into a digestible substance. On the other hand, uncooked fruit is an ideal food—of its kind.

To the argument that cooking is unnatural and therefore wrong, the reply has been well made by Dr. Allen, the food expert, that "all the means of civilization may be said to be unnatural. Electric light is unnatural. Houses are unnatural—only savagery is natural."

Food—The Staff of Life.

IS IT? It depends. Many eminent authorities hold that white bread is more nutritious than the whole wheat, a conclusion that seems absurd when the elements of the two are compared; that is, the starch of the white bread (which is not a food) with the albumen of the gluten of wheat (which is the most important of all foods), the part in the egg that furnishes the chief element for the growth of the chick. In the cereal foods made from the whole wheat this important element (as well as the soluble mineral elements) is spoiled, or lost, by the high temperature to which they are subjected in roasting. Albumen coagulates at a temperature of about 160 degrees.

The whole wheat-kernel is one of the best balanced foods for man. It contains all of the elements found in the human body, and almost in the identical proportion—oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, phosphorus, carbon, calcium, sodium, potassium, magnesium, sulphur, chlorine, fluorine, silicon and iron. All these elements are absolutely necessary to repair the daily waste and wear of our mental and physical forces.

But instead of using the entire wheat-kernel for the flour, only the inner portions are commonly used, which give, of course, a whiter product, because it contains mostly starch. But such flour is a disorganized food, because the best parts of the wheat, the gluten and the nutritive salts, which are able to build strong bodies and minds, have been removed from the wheat by our "modern" milling processes.

Let us consider the wheat-kernel in its separate sections or layers. The outer layer is the bran coat which furnishes little or no nourishment but is considered more or less necessary as bulk in the digestive process; the next two layers contain nitrogenous matter and the indispensable salts of phosphorus and potassium—so important in the building of bones and teeth. In the next two layers is found what is known as a cereoline substance, which gives flavor and color to the kernel. The next layer contains that important food element known as gluten, while the next contains principally starch—the least important. Last and very important is the germ which contains the easily soluble organic salts which supply vitality and the first nourishment to the embryo-plant.

Notwithstanding the fact that white bread has little nutritive value—the whiter, the less nutritious—I am inclined to think it has been unnecessarily berated. Man does not live by bread alone; therefore he can get the required nourishment (the elements that are lacking) from other foods. As for myself I rarely eat white-flour bread, but prefer the whole wheat, unbolted rye (pumpernickel), cracked wheat, rye etc.

[834]

Strange as it may seem, as far as digestibility is concerned fine white flour heads the list; then comes white flour; then fine whole wheat; then comes the wheat—the least digestible of all. Yet, it has its advantages, especially for those troubled with constipation (for the same reason as bran biscuits); also for obesity and for those whose teeth have a tendency to decay.

Condiments.

ALL strictly vegetarians are opposed to the use of condiments—even in moderation. There is a tendency with all food-faddists to run to extremes. We should always draw the line between the use and the abuse. The digestive apparatus can be trained to activity.

"When condiments are brought in contact with the mucous membrane of the stomach, and instead of a living animal," says Prof. Atwater of Washington, D. C., "they cause the filling of the blood vessels of the secretion of the digestive juices. Sugar and oil are hardly brought into the mouth before they cause abundant effusion of saliva."

The work of digestion will go on better with the aid of condiments than without them, in two ways—either more nutriment might be digested from the same food; or if there were no increase in the amount digested it might be digested more quickly with the result which would likewise be a gain.

If the supply of the digestive juices is limited the food cannot digest. The chief use of these food adjuncts would seem to be to stimulate the production of digestive juices. These materials, which we call appetizers, may often prove very helpful when digestion is enfeebled, but are not necessary for healthy people, and do not have any great effect upon the utilization of the food in the body.

While condiments, as a rule, may not be essential for those in health yet, sparingly used as a stimulant, as an appetizer, they cannot do any harm. If we need an artificial appetizer to induce hunger, it would better not eat until hunger asserts itself.

In the tropics, it appears desirable, or at least useful, to add to most dishes a surprising amount of peppers, curries, spices and hot stuff of all sorts and descriptions. This is probably due, in part, to the fact that they are good germicides and intestinal antiseptics, not interfering with the action of the digestive ferments. While unable to actually burn up the bacteria—though from their taste one is ready to believe them capable of anything—yet they powerfully encourage the growth of bacteria and, undoubtedly, reduce their billions to millions—or even thousands.

If, in the majority of cases, it is found that food adjuncts are, indeed, valuable intestinal antiseptics, checking and preventing putrefaction and fermentation of food in the alimentary canal, in any way interfering with its solution by the digestive juices, then, surely the subject is worthy of careful consideration.

Food for Children.

CHILDREN require food that will promote the growth of bones, muscles, and the different parts of the body. The more active the child and the more rapid the growth, the greater the demand for nutritious food. Lack of necessary food for bones, and the mineral constituents, results in deformity, defective teeth, weak nerves and low power.

Calcium, so important for the child in the building of bone, may be obtained by the eating of eggs, milk, whole wheat, rhubarb, various kinds of green vegetables of the carbohydrate group.

Phosphates, so essential for brain, nerve, and muscle, may be had from the whole wheat kernel, cereals, shredded wheat, milk, apples, fish, etc. The building of muscle, fat, eggs, cheese, meat, beans, peas, lentils, whole wheat bread, etc. The building foods are those rich in iron—lean meats, parsnips, yolk of egg, beef, cabbage, cauliflower, apples, cherries, strawberries, carrots, beans, potatoes, etc.

Potatoes (the old standby) contain all the elements of the body except fluorine. They contain a quantity of potassium salts—good for nerve and muscle. The eating of the jackets of the potatoes is highly recommended if they are not over-masticated.

Children have an appetite for sugar because they need sugar. Nature cries out for it with as much urgency as it does for its necessities. It has much to do with puny children strong and robust by nature, which appears to the mother to be a miracle. It furnishes the needed carbohydrate material for the gametes that have, as yet, little or no power to utilize starch. Thus, milk-sugar is a part of the nutriment of the infant. Sugar by the lump (or pure sugar) is better for the child when at play than when at rest. Sugar is used on cereals than milk should be added; if milk is used, avoid the cereals. A combination is a very trying one to the stomach.

Vigorously yours,
EDWARD E. WARMAN

Treatment for Weak Heart.

SO MUCH nervous hurry, so much nervous waste, so much gambling with business chances of one kind and another among men, so much gambling and strain after social advantages among some women, so much overwork and worry among others, American men and women seem to have lost the art of repose, and to have forgotten that the body is limited in its resources of strength. It is too often taxed to its utmost physical capacity. Too great a burden is laid upon that most important of all the organs—the human heart, upon which the entire system must depend for its removal, purifying and upbuilding. It is time that we know something about the heart, its action, its necessities and its protection.

The heart, situated in the chest between the lungs, a little to the left of the middle, is formed of red flesh or muscle. In it are four cavities through which the blood flows from the veins in a constant stream, or into the arteries to nourish all of the bodily tissues. The heart is continually contracting and relaxing, with pump-like regularity, as long as life lasts in the body. If there is even a momentary stoppage, partial death takes place, as in a faint. In order to maintain perfect health, the action of the heart must necessarily be regular and strong. If any part of the heart is injured, or it ceases to perform its normal functioning, even temporarily, symptoms of ill-health are sure to manifest themselves, accompanied by defective circulation of the blood.

When there is actual organic disease of the heart, it is practically incurable. There may be defects in the structural anatomy of the heart, in the walls of the heart, or in the muscular texture, or in the many valves within the heart. When any one of these is present, little more may be hoped for than alleviation through suitable treatment.

Functional heart trouble is entirely different. It is curable. It may be the result of a number of causes. It may be brought on by poor nourishment, overwork, strain, worry, an excess of bodily energy for which relief has not been found through some channel of expression. Anaemia, or a weak and watery condition of the blood, is indicated by a chalky pallor of cheeks, ears and lips. Palpitation, breathlessness, faintness, a sick, sinking sensation in the solar plexus results upon slight exertion.

But because the disease is not organic it should not be considered as free from danger. In fact, it is of the utmost importance that the patient be immediately started on the road to recovery. The remedy lies in a general upbuilding of the blood, tissues, and functioning, in which patience and persistence must be equally operative. Red blood corpuscles are needed, and they must be gotten in the quickest and surest way possible. The writer, at one time suffering from the anæmic weak heart, moved to the country. Although in a weak, thoroughly run-down condition, with a dangerously irregular heart, she set her bed up on the large veranda—amid the protests of well-meaning but unknowing friends—and slept there well into the winter. She drank plenty of milk, and labored in the garden. For the first two or three weeks a blood tonic was taken, but after this the magnetism of the earth and the oxygen of the air were depended upon entirely. In sunshine, wind or rain the patient worked and slept out of doors. The result was, eventually, an entire disappearance of the heart trouble, and a ruggedness of health that had never before been experienced.

Over-use of alcohol or tobacco will bring about weakness, giddiness and trembling, due to unsteady cardiac action. After a serious illness or accident, the action of the heart is invariably irregular and lacking in vigor. In such cases the patient must remain quiet, and make no demands upon the body in any way; for every movement taxes the heart. When the general system gathers strength through rest, proper diet, and an abundance of fresh air—which may be had by carrying the patient's cot, well-covered, onto the porch—the heart will be restored automatically to its normal functioning.

Pain in the heart, and interference with its normal operation is sometimes the result of indigestion. The fermentation of undigested food in the stomach ceases gas, which distends the stomach, causing a pressure upon the heart. Many people, suffering from this difficulty, believe that their hearts are directly affected. What they need is a correction of diet, a judicious but plentiful drinking of cold water, and freedom from worry. Mental worry creates nervous disturbances, and nervous disturbances affect the gastric fluids, which, in turn, do not act with sufficient vigor upon the food ingested; hence, fermentation, gas and consequent disturbance of the heart's action.

Any local congestion of the blood, from various causes, may, if continued, establish a very unsatisfactory heart action. Heart trouble is common in cases of hysteria. It may become chronic in strongly emotional natures, where the blood is naturally full and healthy, and where, through necessity, many of the forces are held in repression. In such cases, cold plunge baths and hot foot baths, also the hot sitz, are of great value. Animal foods, and stimulants of all kinds should be avoided. Water drinking, plenty of open-air exercise, and absorbing occupation are recommended. In this way, by watching the symptoms, the forces may be equalized, and the heart be prevented from establishing an incurable habit of periodical failure.

The feeble and anæmic heart patient will often have puffy ankles at night, and swollen eyelids in the morning. The pulse is likely to be quick, thready and feeble, and there may be a dull pain in the chest. Headaches, giddiness, noises in the ears, flushings of the face, and an impossibility of sleeping on the left side, all bespeak irregular heart action.

During a period of heart weakness little or no food should be eaten, and hot baths should be avoided, save

when specific symptoms make the hot sitz or foot bath necessary. A salt glow, or intelligent massaging, by stimulating the action of the blood at the surface, lends vigor to the heart action, and restores it to normal functioning. In an acute attack of heart failure, where the patient falls or loses consciousness, if a specific drug, whose use is understood, is not at hand, administer a little brandy or whisky, and moisten the face with it, particularly under the nose. Work the arms up and down above the head, and put hot applications to the feet. Other remedies, used in ordinary cases of fainting, may be resorted to. But a doctor should be telephoned for at once in event other measures should fail.

Especially attention should be given to hygienic living; for the heart patient, more than almost any other, is in need of the great outdoors, quiet surroundings and contentment.

G. F. B.

Should We Sleep But Three Hours.

[Current Literature:] New theories of fatigue dwell chiefly upon the idea of sleep concentration—an evolutionary tendency to sleep less and the possibility of individual recovery in less time than is usually spent in bed. Dr. Fred W. Eastman, a student of medicine who for the past several years has been assisting Dr. Frederick S. Lee in his experimental investigation of fatigue, has proved the theory of sleep concentration to his own satisfaction. Since last November he has seldom slept more than five hours a night and many times not more than three. During this period he has gained five pounds. The procedure was not injurious, he says. It is the more remarkable as stress of work has made this necessary—lectures nine to six, then after dinner four hours for investigation and a few hours of study. He takes very little exercise and eats four times a day. He does not smoke or use any stimulant—not even coffee.

If cell restoration during sleep is a task so relatively small, he writes in the Atlantic Monthly, the question arises, whether, in order to complete this restoration, it is necessary for us to spend so much time in sleep as we do. Perhaps, on account of popular opinion and personal habit, we waste much time in this jelly-fish condition that could more profitably be spent in active pursuit of our ambitions. The answer, of course, depends upon the nature of our occupations. If there be much muscular effort involved, with a correspondingly large amount of waste in the cells and blood, eight hours or more are probably necessary. But if our work is of a sedentary nature and mainly of the brain, there is naturally a smaller quantity of accumulated waste, and less time is required for removal. Many are the instances of great men, past and present, who have lived healthily and worked unceasingly and strenuously on only four or five hours of sleep or half the laborer's portion. Surely we are not to suppose that these men were or are physically different from others, but rather that by inclination or necessity they have developed a habit of sleeping intensely for a short period, instead of lightly for a long period, with resulting gain of time and efficiency.

Body Cells and Foods.

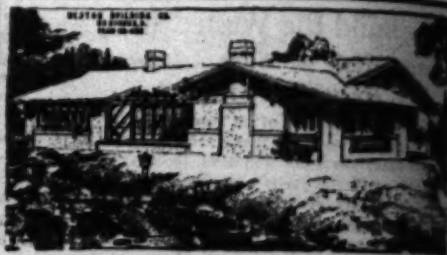
[Journal of the American Medical Association:] "The cells of our body never learn what the character of the food which we eat really is." With this sentence, delivered at a recent meeting of Swiss men of science, Prof. Emil Abderhalden has concisely defined a modern viewpoint of nutrition which is rapidly becoming prominent. Before they leave the alimentary tract the food-stuffs which we eat are broken up into fragments that serve as the real food of the body. Complex carbohydrates are resolved into sugar; fats are split into glycerol and fatty acids; proteins yield an aggregation of characteristic substances. Indeed, the main function of digestion is to put these comparatively simple "building stones" at the disposal of the internal tissue cells so that they can select or further rearrange them as the special functions require. Whether it is meat or cereals that we eat is, after all, largely a matter of indifference, for they all furnish similar digestion fragments, so long as the digestive processes perform their duty.

Hygiene of Cheerfulness.

Discussing the subject of health and happiness, Dr. A. R. E. Wyant, a Chicago physician, recently declared that grumbling becomes a habit and injures those who practice it, as mud-throwing soils the fingers of the thrower. Grumbling is a positive injury to the health. It spoils digestion and depresses the nerve centers, hindering all the vital functions of the body. It may make one a neurasthenic, for the body and the mind react upon each other. If fatigued, rest will change your disposition. If cross, try a little sleep. Under all circumstances, seek the grace of thankfulness. Move out of Grumblers' Alley and make your home on Thanksgiving street.

Sip a Hot Beverage.

[E. P. Purinton:] This sounds like an anti-climax, but it gives you so much comfort inside that you don't care how it sounds. Plain hot milk, malted milk, or cereal coffee is best, taken just before retiring. Cocoa may be used occasionally provided the liver be in normal condition; even weak tea might be tolerated, but coffee never. If the last meal was eaten in the afternoon, then a bowl of thick cream soup such as pea or tomato with a slice of bread, would perhaps be advisable. Nothing of an acid nature should be consumed in the evening.



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The Hygiene of Mountain Climbing.

It is the popular belief with the average tourist, and the experienced mountain climber, "that during a trip toward the peaks he should stuff large quantities of food into his system; that more than usual sustenance is needed because of the unusual exertion. He is therefore, often overburdened himself with great boxes or boxes full of luncheon, which he will devour with avidity during his climb, for the extraordinary exertion of oxygen has stimulated his system, and sharpens his appetite. When he lies down to slumber after a day with that dreaded animal—more deadly than the snake—known as the nightmare. And no wonder: for he has made a great mistake in allowing his appetite to run away with him during his day of mountain climbing.

Let us give him a little bit of advice concerning the use of his body during the unusual physical exertion. In the morning before starting out, he should take a bath, not hot nor cold, but warm. The pores of his skin should be cleansed thoroughly, and a brief alcohol rub should follow. The pores will then be in good condition to throw off perspiration freely. Clean clothing should be donned, light, although sufficiently warm for the season of the year may be. Loose bicycle pants, with the Norfolk jacket, for the man, and the mitered skirt with a similar coat for the woman, all of light wool, are the most suitable outer garments. The shoes should have good, firm soles, not too heavy. Caps with an eye shade, or light helmets should be worn, with a string fastened to the coat to prevent accidental loss.

It is necessary to carry lunches, or any other articles, they should be packed in a light knapsack fastened to the back or in a small satchel swung from the shoulder, so as to leave the hands and arms free.

Go to bed at 7 or 8 o'clock the night before the trip, being partaken of a wholesome supper, free of all food that might have the effect of conjuring the ghost of a certain venerable ancestor. Drink one or two glasses of water before sleeping. Rise at 3 or 4 o'clock the next morning; drink a glass of water at once, and eat a moderate breakfast. Rest for at least twenty minutes afterward, before starting, so as to give the food time to become properly digested. Drink two glasses of water slowly before starting. It is well to stimulate the body in this way before undertaking such exertion.

You will find the climb in the hours of dawn full of beauty, wonder and novelty. Every step will be a delightful revelation. And the exercise in the cool, fresh air will yield the greatest compensation of bodily vigor. Do not, however, be deceived by this influx of energy. Climb easily and steadily, with measured step, and without hurry and without lagging, moving the legs from the jointure with the body, but not moving the body with irregular, unco-ordinated motion that quickly produces fatigue. The body must be kept erect, but flexible, the shoulders back and apart, the lips closed. Free and deep breathing through the nostrils will do much to conserve the energies.

If you become ravenously hungry, and must eat, eat as little as possible. Drink fresh water freely, always drinking it slowly when you are heated, and do not drink much while eating, or the food will be floated in the stomach, digestion retarded, and discomfort may follow. Do not eat at all myself while mountain-climbing, for the reason. When the extremities of the body are unduly exerted, the blood is drawn away from the stomach and other intestinal organs to supply muscular quantities to the muscles that are at work. When food is put into the stomach the blood is drawn from the muscles. When the journey is resumed, the blood returns to the muscles, with the result that the food remains undigested in the stomach. And in many cases unpleasant disorders follow, which rob the climb of its beneficial effects.

In an ordinary healthful person, there is plenty of reserve endurance to supply the body during the extraordinary exertion. The stomach is allowed to rest, and no energy is withdrawn from those members upon which the strain of the trip has fallen.

When the climb is ended, the body should be well rested before nourishment is taken. I would advise a hot bath, when sleepiness will most likely overcome the tired traveler, which should be unconditionally yielded to, and in which event nourishment would not be taken until the following morning, or some hours after the bath's ending, when it would yield the greatest benefit. Under these conditions, the mountain climber will derive a real and lasting advantage from his venture."

The Contagion of Fear.

[Medical Freedom:] Declaring that the effect of the present order prohibiting children from taking one another's hands in the gymnastic exercises for the prevention of contagion is unwise in that it promotes fear, which the positioners point out is the worst form of contagion, a resolution passed by the Health Defense League of Portland was read at a recent meeting of the school board, asking that the rule be abolished. It was referred to the teachers' committee.

At a meeting of the board several weeks before, a delegation requested that children be forbidden to touch each other in the gymnastic exercises. It was pointed out at the time that in some of the schools where Oriental and other foreigners are enrolled there was danger of contagion in this practice.

After discussion the board adopted the rule, inasmuch as it was considered that the exercises in question could not be modified. The text of the resolution is as follows:

"Resolved: That this organization protests against the recently promulgated order of the School Board forbidding children from taking one another's

hands in the gymnastic games in school—the ground for the rule being that the child is in danger of contagion through such contact.

"The reasons for this protest are as follows: First—If the danger were real it would be necessary also to prevent the children from touching one another in their games on the school grounds or when going to and coming from school, or whenever schoolchildren are congregated. If the danger were real it would be necessary to prohibit their handling the same books, balls, marbles and other articles. Second—The rule itself is dangerous to the child. It promotes one of the worst forms of contagion, the contagion of fear. The impression of fear sinking into the susceptible minds of the children produces morbid conditions, and these in time may develop into actual disease. So much modern psychology has established.

"Therefore we respectfully urge upon the board that the rule be rescinded and direct the secretary to transmit a copy of this resolution to the School Board."

Gills for Houses.

[New York Sun:] It has long been a problem of hygiene how to ventilate living rooms during the winter months without lowering the temperature to an uncomfortable or injurious degree and without the introduction of drafts. This problem has been satisfactorily solved for several years by the poultry farmers, who have substituted cloth for glass in the windows of their poultry houses.

That this mode of ventilation has not been appreciated or at least advised by the sanitarians who study methods adapted to the prevention of disease by purification of the air we breathe would appear evident from a recent publication in the Medical Record. A physician living in Kansas City, Mo., reports a remarkable illustration of the value of what he calls "gills" for supplying oxygen to rooms in which this life sustaining element has been substituted by the destructive carbon dioxide which is exhaled by animals and human beings in crowded rooms. He relates that in his household natural gas is used for fuel and light, that this gas has so little odor that its presence is not readily detected, and that one night the gas which had been lighted in the upper hall communicating with the sleeping apartments was extinguished during the night by reason of lowered pressure. The pressure rose during the night, filling the bedrooms with gas, but the family slept comfortably until it was awakened by a roaring noise, which was found to proceed from the open gas jets. The doctor praises the "bridge" that enabled his family to survive this dangerous experience by ascribing it to an arrangement for ventilation which he had adopted and called "gills," because it supplies oxygen as do the gills of a fish. The apparatus consists of a yard square of six and a half ounce drill or muslin sheeting stretched and secured upon a light frame or a summer screen to fill the lower half of one window in each room. The doctor enters into a scientific and correct explanation of the modus operandi of these gills, which is omitted here. It is sufficient to call attention to this simple and efficient device for ventilating sleeping and living rooms during the cold winter months—an important and usually unappreciated preventive for colds and pneumonia.

Not the least interesting feature of this "discovery" is the fact that these "gills" have been in practical use at our agricultural stations and in many well conducted poultry farms. The method has therefore been thoroughly tested and may be adopted with confidence on its practical value. Doubtless our ingenious house furnishers will soon contrive to combine the esthetic with the useful by adding some decorative effect to the "gills."

To Circumvent the Boil.

[London Globe:] Should a boil appear, it is sometimes possible, Dr. Olsen says, to abort it. Cleanse the threatened skin with soap and water, and then apply an antiseptic dressing, such as a hot boric acid compress. Cover the compress with a piece of oiled silk or a piece of gutta-percha, and then apply a suitable bandage to keep it in place. Another excellent dressing consists of a piece of absorbent cotton or folded lint of proper size and thickness, which has been soaked in a solution of six ounces of glycerine to which five drachms of boric acid have been added. This dressing is also covered with some impervious material such as gutta-percha. Painting the reddened skin with tincture of iodine, diluted carbolic acid, or silver nitrate may also be efficacious, but ordinary poultices and fomentations should be strictly avoided, since they almost always produce more harm than good by spreading the infection.

Proper and Improper Treatment for Shock.

[S. T. Pope, in the J.A.M.A.:] To employ nitroglycerine, digitalin, strychnine, ether, whisky, musk and camphorated oil indifferently with an idea of helping the patient who is suffering from surgical shock is simply shocking.

The person who indulges in this spectacular therapy has little conception of the physiologic discord with which he is contending and less notion of the action of his drugs. To attempt to stimulate an already exhausted vasomotor center with an excitant like strychnine or a vasodilator like nitroglycerine is comic medicine.

Oxygen, salt solution and epinephrin are the only chemical agents that have a legitimate excuse for being used in this emergency. Other measures, of course, are of service, but these are posture, tongue traction, compression of the limbs and heat.

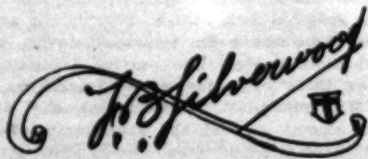
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Woman: In the Home and in the World.

By Women and Men of The Times Staff

OUR WOMAN WARRIOR.

IT IS the natural impulse of woman to attain an object through pacific rather than militant measures; for she represents the element of conservation in the economics of nature, rather than that of aggression. Nevertheless, we find her right on the firing line when necessity pushes her there, as brave as a lioness. That she is capable of initiative and aggressive action she has proven in her fight for the franchise, and even before this for reforms in our social fabric of which we stood in crying need. We have not literally a Zenobia, a Boadicea, or a Jeanne d'Arc in our present day, unless it be among the women of Mexico, whose wrongs transformed them into warring Amazons, notable among these being the widow Talamantes, and Senorita Margarita Neri. Nevertheless, the woman warrior is among us, and she demonstrates herself in a number of different ways. In England she has organized the Women's Convoy Corps, mentioned before in these columns. In this she is not only initiated into the knowledge necessary to make of her a thoroughgoing first-aid nurse on the field of battle, but those qualities are trained in her which make her capable of self-control, quick judgment, and decisive action. She is insured to physical endurance, accustomed to taking long tramps, remaining in the saddle for hours, sleeping in the field in the open, and camp cooking and faring.

In our own country we have the Girl Pioneers of America, an organization inaugurated by Miss Lina Beard of Flushing, Long Island, sister of Daniel Carter Beard, the author-artist, and promoter of the Boy Scouts of America. The movement is, however, more for the promotion of good principle and patriotism among young girls and young women than for any specific action in a national emergency. At the same time, bound together by the spirit of loyalty to the home, and loyalty to the flag, these young women may form a binding chain of strength throughout the country at such time as the country's safety may be menaced.

Violet Temple, a young English girl of 14, started a similar movement in her own country; and 8000 girls, on their own initiative, joined the "Girl Guides," even before they could secure the help and patronage of influential people, held back by prejudice. Miss Baden-Powell, sister of Gen. Baden-Powell, of Boy-Scout and Mafeking-siege fame, was the first to throw her influence and practical help into the work, and the organization has since taken her name. It is equipped for and purposes to meet a big want in social economy. In event of the country being invaded, the girls will be expected to find the wounded after the battle, to render them first aid, to transport them to the hospital, to improvise ambulances, to make hospital clothing, light fires, cook and nurse—the same purposes which the Women's Convoy Corps has carried somewhat further. These girls, in organizing, asked little help. They provided their own clothing and other necessities, found drill instructors, and appointed scout masters from their own ranks, evincing a surprising genius for organization, and an extraordinary respect for discipline. With the design of spreading its usefulness into other countries, the organization has selected Miss Temple as first commissioner for the United States, Canada and Australia. She will tour these countries, and organize bodies of Girl Guides wherever she goes.

Selma Lagerlof, the distinguished Swedish authoress, believes that in the future woman will stand on an equal footing by the side of man as statesman, diplomat, and warrior; that men can no longer handle great state and international affairs without the help of woman. Intuition, she says, is a swift process of cerebration that leads most surely and directly to clean-cut conclusions, when its action is unclouded by the mere voluntary and ponderous act of reasoning; and intuition is a feminine faculty. And this, she avers, will solve the great problems of state too difficult for the masculine mind.

"Man," she says, "has created the state as woman has created the home, and he has only managed to infuse into the state two essentially manly notions—order and defense. When he had succeeded in creating a state where these two ideas had been duly carried out, he tried to make himself believe that all was well done—that the state was complete and needed nothing more. As the community expanded and developed, and human beings were united in co-operation on broader lines than before, the home lost in significance and importance. At the same time, the development brought about a number of new problems beyond the sphere or power of solution of the home. The state became the big home which had to take up the work when the old, the narrower home did not suffice. This being so, the state has become in need of fresh aid, fresh work—that of woman, or in any case, of such a nature that man alone cannot very well encompass it."

She points out that there is no state where children do not roam homeless, where no young life is spoiled, where all the young are trained in joy, and with patience as is the child's due; that there is no state which insures to the poor a secure and dignified old age; nor where no life is lost in vice, drunkenness, and shameless living. "The state cannot shirk these

obligations, inasmuch as it cannot survive unless it heeds and solves the problems involved."

In fine, the maternal as well as the paternal wisdom-principle must be active and manifest in all affairs of state and in all matters pertaining to the guarding and preserving of national safety and honor. And to this end we have the woman warrior, though somewhat disguised at times, of the present day, who wars for what is best in the life of the nation.

G. F. B.

The Domestic Service Problem.

It looks as though at last one of the problems which vex the home was about to be solved, or at least, partially solved. Every one will grant that the question of domestic service has had more to do with driving people into flats and apartments than has any other one thing. Domestic service, in the old sense of the term, has practically been out of existence in most parts of the United States for several years. It was out with the exit of the old-fashioned "hired girl."

Nor has there been offered a substitute. Many have believed that we would either return to first principles or else that we would evolve to a solution upon higher grounds. There is now no hope of the former.

When once the "hired girl" betook herself to the outside world and became a saleswoman, a telephone operator or occupied herself with any of the vocations open to present-day women, there was with her no thought of return to the bondage of the household vassal.

On the Pacific Coast it looked for awhile as though the problem of domestic service might be solved by the employment of the Japanese. They were welcomed by many women and are still popular, but they have set so high a value upon their services that, when compared with preconceived ideas of the proper amount to be expended upon that kind of help, housekeepers are beginning to feel that they must rebel. Quite recently the women of Hollywood have formed a league for the purpose of holding out against a recent increase in the hourly charges of the Japanese for domestic labor in that locality.

At this opportune time comes the announcement, by a local company or individual, operating under title of "Brain Broker," to the effect that the service of the establishment consists of a "corps of educated, refined, capable women who go out on call to take care of the home during the temporary indisposition of the lady of the house, or during the strenuous work of entertaining unusual guests. These women are not in any sense of the word domestic servants, but are women whose circumstances permit them to help other women who need emergency help." This statement is made boldly and conspicuously, by way of an attempt to do away with the odium which undoubtedly attaches to domestic service. The question as to why his odium exists or ever existed is too deep for discussion here.

Every woman knows that, in such emergency as that described, when there is illness or when unexpected company takes the housewife off her feet, there is scarcely any price which she would not be willing to pay for intelligent help. If the "Brain Broker" can furnish such help he has a business ready made.

This plan is not an experiment, for it has been tried successfully in several eastern cities. Self-respecting women will go out by the day for service which is conceded to be intelligent and voluntary, and which is sufficiently well paid to rank as a profession. But, until some effective way has been found of bridging the gap between this kind of service and the continued help which is necessary to the well-regulated home, and of bridging the gap so effectively that the continuous work is also regarded as a profession, rather than as drudgery, such help will insist upon being held upon the intermittent list.

Until housekeepers themselves find a means of raising the standard of domestic service to that of a profession, they must put up with the present situation.

In the meantime, there is little doubt that many women would prefer efficient woman help to the help of oriental men; and there is another side to the matter. The truly benevolent woman likes to help women, and mutual helpfulness, when it is not too much a matter of course, should appeal to both the employee and the employer, in this new arrangement of "emergency help."

OLIVE GRAY.

The Housewives' League.

Fighting for the welfare of the home, and its preservation from the undermining drain of the middleman, with his direful influence upon the prices and quality of table commodities, Mrs. Julian Heath of New York has founded a "Housewives' League." The women of the country, she says, are tired of being victimized, because some man, or set of men, may buy up table necessities and commodities and hold them in storage until their freshness is destroyed, and until they are not really in proper condition to be served at the family board; when they are at last placed on the market at exorbitant prices. The housewife has the health and safety of the entire family in her hands, since it is she who buys the food and places it on the table for consumption. She must therefore feel that the fight against the enemy of pure food is hers.

Last winter, when the price of butter went soaring skyward, having reached the figure of 60 cents a pound,

the Committee on Household Economics of the New York Federation of Women's Clubs held an indignation meeting. Mrs. William Grant Brown, the president, turning to Mrs. Heath said, "Give the women something to do." And Mrs. Heath did. She inaugurated the butter boycott, although she deprecates this modestly, saying, "It is the uprising of the women themselves, the natural result of trade conditions that forced us to take the step."

The Housewives' League was formed, and with the backing of the Federation and the women of New York and New Jersey, a total of 300,000 joined in the boycott.

"We did not realize our strength," says Mrs. Heath, "until that wire flashed east from Higin (when the price of butter fell) this message to eastern markets: 'The has broken to 32 cents a pound, because the consumer has refused to buy.'"

"Now we know what we can do. And it is not as middlemen we fight against. It is this having five or six middlemen get their share of the pie before we can give the privilege of paying for the whole of it. If we take the feminine position in it. We do not indulge in window-smashing or brass-band effects. People tell us that this man and that man is to blame. Somebody is to blame, and we simply butt our backs against the wall, and say we do not care who it is, 'Goshdarn, we won't buy.'"

Last December the price of turkeys was forced up to 40 cents a pound. Accustomed to the housewife's delicacy, Mr. Middleman overshot his mark. Mrs. Heath put the inquiry as to whether there were not wares to prevent a man from buying up commodities and hold stuffs, and holding them in freight cars or cold storage with the purpose of forcing up prices at opportune moments beyond the reach of the ordinary purse. Mariette M. Johnston Wood, member of the State Bar Association, Woman's Suffrage Club and of Mrs. Heath's own organization, told her that at present the "old effective weapon against the trusts and combinations is the so-called boycott."

Mayor Samuel Lewis Shank of Indianapolis, two days before Christmas, had the farmers bring their turkeys into town, and with his wife to weigh them, the city was provided with its Christmas piece de resistance at 17 cents a pound.

After the butter boycott in New York the cry in the open market became clamorous. Mrs. Heath told the women of the Federation to put their baskets on their arms and go to the city markets, to see and understand conditions for themselves. She urged them, and is now urging women of all communities, all over the country, to get in touch with the farmers, and have them deliver their commodities to town. "And when they do come, buy from them," she concludes.

She is also urging demonstrations where the housewife may test labor-saving devices and inventions, and also study the analysis of different food-stuffs that are advertised. This, she says, will be welcomed by manufacturers who are putting out only pure foods.

The duties and objects of the Housewives' League in its fight to protect the home, are thus briefly outlined:

To insist upon full weights and measures.
To insist on cleanliness in the handling of food.
To protest against the exposure of all food to contamination from flies, and to refuse to purchase such food.

To read carefully all labels on canned or bottled goods, and to report any violation of the pure food and drug act.

To make personal investigation into the market condition of their markets, groceries, bakery, dairy, laundry, delicatessen and confectionery stores.

To as far as possible refuse to purchase commodities, poultry, fish, butter, eggs, fruit, etc., which have been held to the detriment of condition or the advancement in price.

To secure two new members to the organization.

The Girl, Gymnastics and Games.

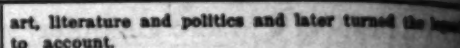
[Good Health:] Gymnastic drills and games dancing are highly valuable and give much needed practice in rhythm, grace, and in many other ways. Dancing especially gives opportunity for the suppression of the poetic nature and can be made a positive moral agent. But the final goal for a girl is not reached by either dancing or gymnastics. They do not give her freedom, initiative, joy of spontaneous movement, the sense of group activity in team work. Girls require plenty of play to develop themselves mentally as well as physically.

At first play will need to be directed, so when the teacher learns the game the group of girls usually lose interest and disintegrate. The lack of inhibition necessary to conduct games is due to their past experience of such activities. Experience rapidly cures them of this negative passive attitude toward play.

No group needs the fresh air and sunshine of the open ground more than girls from 11 to 20 years of age. It is not enough to let them sit languidly on the lawn or stand or walk stiffly about. Girls are always ready to work; in fact, the hardest workers in the world are girls and women. Tramps and corner loafers are not. For the complete development of girls, give them busy games under a game director, not a teacher expert. Play is the real life of the child, and a girl as well as boy should have this life abundantly.

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Smelter Stacks

[Harper's Weekly:] It is generally supposed that the stacks of smelters are built to a great height in order to get rid of the smoke. That is partially the reason, but it is principally because the higher the stack the greater the saving in metals to the smelting company. The action of the blast-furnaces carries the dust containing minute particles of gold or silver up with the fumes. This is first precipitated in what is called a dust-chamber, a room several hundred feet in length and many times wider than the vent from the furnace. Much of the dust settles there. Then the fumes from the molten metal enter the stack. As the time their temperature is greatly reduced. The higher the stack the cooler the dust will become, and the wider it is the slower, relatively, it will move as it approaches the top. After it cools it loses a measure of its buoyancy and settles down to the base of the stack. The dust is gathered up by mechanical means in the flue chambers, is dampened, and pressed into little disks like biscuits. When these dry they are thrown back into the blast-furnaces again.

[From The Times, May 20, 1912.]

THE SKY. Clear. Wind at 3 p.m., southwest velocity, 10 miles. Thermometer, highest, 72 deg.; low, 56 deg. Forecast: Cloudy Monday, light wind.

To Measure for an Abdominal Supporter: Give measurements around the body, at lines K, L, and M, and for the width of supporter in front, give distance between A and B, or from top to bottom of where the supporter is to extend. Do not take measurements over clothing.



The World's Largest Fish Hatchery.

The largest and most elaborate fish hatchery in the world is now in process of construction at Pratt, Kan., says L. William Thavis in the June Popular Mechanics Magazine. This project was authorized and provided for by the Kansas Legislature last year. It will cost \$150,000. None of the fish hatcheries ever built by the government has exceeded the cost of \$25,000.

The Kansas hatchery will be one mile in length and a quarter of a mile in width. It will contain 100 ponds, averaging an acre in size and six feet deep. When compared to other hatcheries already in existence this project seems a stupendous undertaking since most of the largest hatcheries of the country cover only a dozen or more acres of water.

The building of this great Kansas fish hatchery includes the construction of a concrete dam, 500 feet long, across the Minnecah River, which will furnish a supply lake of ten acres. Water from this lake will be carried to the hatchery, nearly three miles distant, through 21-inch pipes, which connect separately with each individual pond. The system also includes 190 sluice gates, ninety-four concrete structures, 300 galvanized wire-mesh screens and various other structures and appurtenances for handling and controlling the water supply.

American Fossil Candles

[Popular Mechanics Magazine:] The first fossil camels ever found intact in America are being set up in the Carnegie Museum in Pittsburgh, and curious little animals they are, being not much larger than greyhounds, with slender legs and long necks.

These skeletons were clothed with flesh ages ago, and existed in the Niobrara Valley in Western Nebraska, where Prof. O. A. Peterson, of the Carnegie Museum, and Dr. F. B. Loomis of Yale University found them.

These fossil camels are said to be the remote ancestors of the modern camels and dromedaries of Arabia and Africa, and of the llamas of South America. The camel originated in America, the earliest form being no larger than a European hare. The species represented by the new specimens at Pittsburgh is a large type, to be found in the Miocene strata. Twenty-nine skeletons were found in more or less complete preservation. From the fact that all the skeletons were found in one spot it is believed that they constituted a herd which was suddenly mired to death or overtaken by some catastrophe of nature.

Auerbach's Cellar.

[Springfield Republican:] A world-famous curiosity is about to disappear at Leipzig. This is Auerbach's cellar or drinking place, which owes its special celebrity to the fact that Goethe located in it the scene in "Faust" in which Mephistopheles, standing upon a wine cask, takes his flight into space, to the stupefaction of the drinkers.

The old building in which the cellar is found was built by Dr. Stromer d'Auerbach between 1530 and 1533, and the worthy doctor began by putting there the wine which he intended for his own use. Later, as the wine was good, he conceived the idea of selling it, and in this way was established the tavern to which his name has since been attached. From the earliest years of the seventeenth century legend placed in this cellar the famous adventure of Faust and Mephistopheles. Goethe, studying at Leipzig from 1765 to 1768, frequented the cellar and there talked with his friends of

[840]

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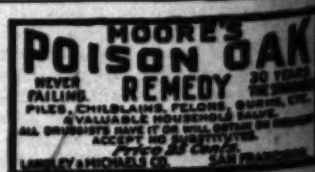
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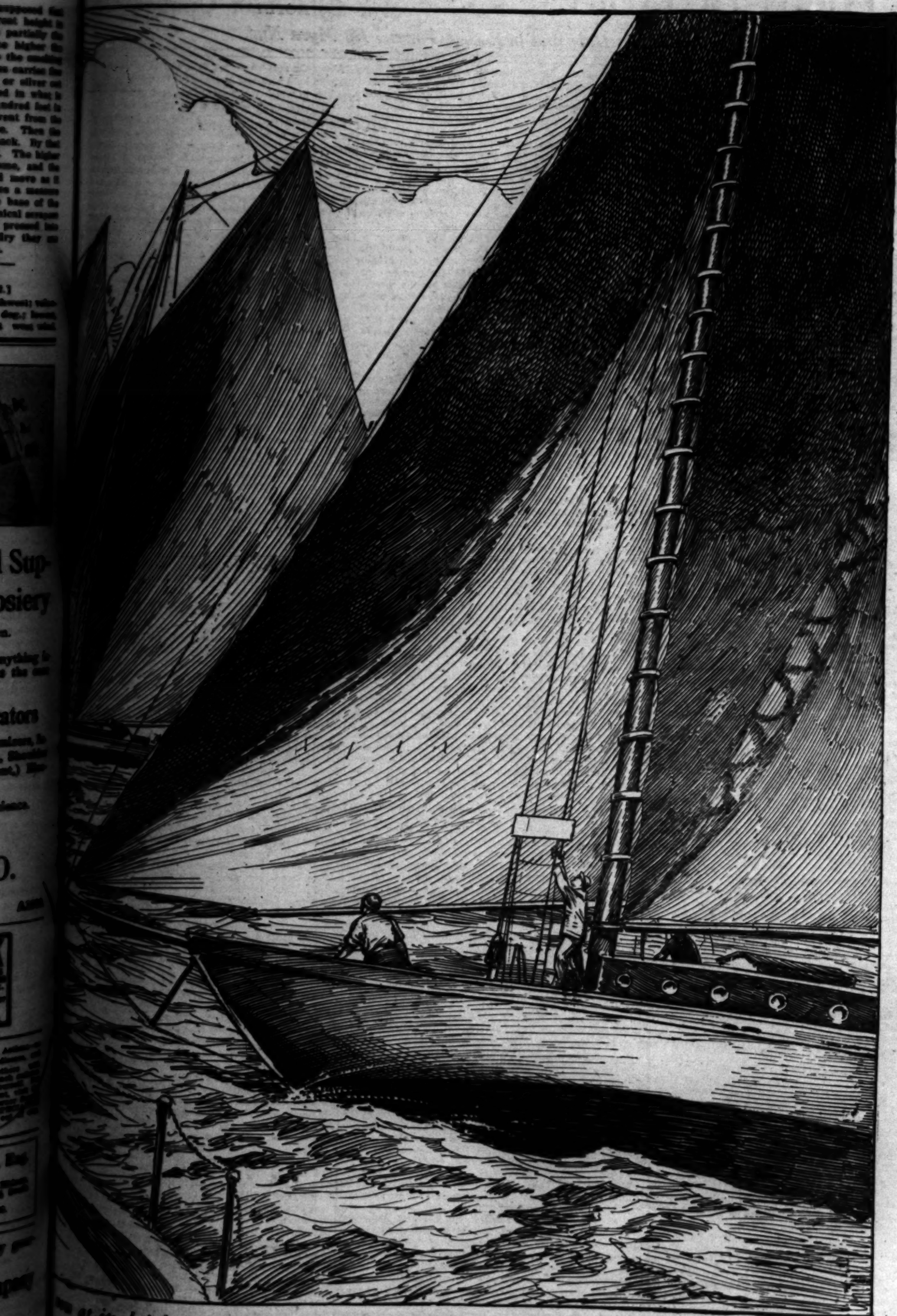
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Heart of Gold:

A Pen-pictured Pageant
of a Californian Century.

A Story of Early Days and of Recent Times. By Myra Nye.

XVI.—(Continued.)

WHEN they reached the De Lara home, there was an air of preparation that spoke of expectation of their coming. The earth was clean swept about the ramadas, in whose brick floors not a spear of grass from the crannies was allowed to sprout. There was but one tree in front, a magnolia, and none of its leaves littered the doorstep. Many were the Indian maids needed for such unwonted order. All the charm of the home was not here; but in the patio and in the garden extending from the fourth side of the inclosure, and the white plastered walls and the soft-toned tiles of the roof looked homelike to Joseph and Ruth; for it had once been a refuge for both of them. Now the galleries were beautified by Indian jars curious and artistic, which were the tone of the terra-cotta roof. Hanging baskets, also of Indian make, hung suspended from the ceiling as Joseph had seen them at the mission. This was an innovation for these outside galleries; for it was in those facing the court where the life of the whole household went on, where were flowers and vines for beauty, benches, and many of them, for comfort, a fountain for refreshment of vision, and people always. Indian maids, old men, little children.

The door was opened for them by the quaint Benjamina, whose brown face was expressionless, though doubtless many peering eyes had seen them while riding up the hill. The low, modest room where she led them was made lovely by the people within it in the same manner that a rare spirit beautifies the body. The candles were already lighted. The senora sat in a pool of their light, with soft flickering shadows over her nunlike dress. She had been busily writing at a desk that was brought across the seas from Seville. Gaspar, her youngest son, so young indeed that he seemed like a brother of Laura's, was thrumming his guitar in a window's embrasure.

But it was the senorita who held Joseph's vision; the sweet oval of her face, unshaded now by mantilla, was lovely, and her magnificent dusky hair, whose contrast made her skin like the cream of some Egyptian princess, was its splendid frame. It was not often she was thus free from a mantilla, and more of her loveliness, thus revealed to Joseph, awakened his admiration as though it were the first time that he had seen her.

When the senora and the young senor had greeted them she spoke to Joseph.

"We were lonely till you came, now it seems gay like a fandango."

"It takes more than two guests to make a fandango."

"We expect no one else and—I hope—here, she hesitated, "no one else will come."

In reply to this frank confession Joseph smiled. This child-like candor was a rare characteristic among coquettish senoritas; and to straightforward Joseph, who was a novice in the ways of these Latin-race wooers, it was a distinct delight. It served to make Laura not less alluring but more delightful. It seemed to be an expression of depth of character because it was twin sister to that rare quality, truthfulness.

"It seems like home to me here."

"And now that Rancho Corazon de Oro is truly yours, you will stay in our pueblo?" she asked.

"At least till we make an adobe home like this," Joseph's glance took in the whole room. "But that will not be for many months; for there are corrals to be made, the grain to be cut and a mill to be built and the sheep shearing comes soon."

"The house for the last? That is like a man," said the senora.

"I'm not sorry," said Ruth, "we would be lonely way off there away from you and this runny little town." Ruth had forgotten, and impetuously spoke English which no one understood except Joseph; but Gaspar felt the sentence, and knew that this little stranger was to remain their neighbor.

He took Ruth by the hand and they sat down together on a curiously carved bench of unusually excellent Indian workmanship.

"Mother seems content in her little adobe down under the hill; no homesickness seems to mar her contentment." Joseph meant to speak to all but his look included only the senorita.

"Then she will continue my dear old friend, Ruth will be my little sister, and you—" Laura de Lara paused—"you will become quite like one of our own caballeros."

"I am not sure I can be that, for I am an American you know. I am not graceful as your caballeros; I can not bend my tongue to their poetic way; but, senorita, I am sure I feel as deeply, again—could," he corrected himself, "love as steadfastly as they."

But here the senora interposed and the talk became general, the senora asking intelligent questions concerning Joseph's plans for the rancho; and dropping here and there sage advice as to its management. Before she was aware she had drifted, as the aged are apt to do, into reminiscence.

XVII.

FATHER JUNIPERO SERRA.

"I remember so well," she said, "when the pueblo had been but two years founded. It was the year your dear father, my Laura, was born; and we added this room where we are now sitting to our first one-room adobe. It was the year the Holy Father Junipero Serra blessed us with his presence." The senora's tones be-

came reverential. "It was he who advised us as to our building and our land. Two years before he had married Gaspar's father and me. He loved us and took great interest in our welfare. I am proud to belong to the same race as was his, to have confessed to him, to know that it was he who held and baptized my little Enrique, my first baby, named for his dear father. I am proud now the same Enrique is away on a mission to preserve the holy work of the blessed Father Serra, the work that now is in danger."

"Senor Carew, I have never told you of our great father-president, the first one of his order in all California, he who is the pioneer hero of all the missions on el Camino Real. May I tell you now?"

"I shall be glad to hear," Joseph replied simply.

"I wish always that each newcomer to the Pueblo de Los Angeles might hear the story of the life of this brave priest of God. The knowledge would make each one grow better and purer, more holy; for the blessed Father Serra's goodness, purity and holiness were transcendent. His beneficence is with us today, and will remain throughout all the missions, and all the pueblos along the road of the king, wherever his feet have trod, as long as time lasts. This pueblo of ours and its people can not fall; because he blessed it in its founding; because he now is praying for its glory."

The senora's small hands were folded but the quick breathing of her fervor caused the cross she wore on her bosom to gleam in the candle light. There could be no one more sympathetic and loving to tell of the life of this great man.

The Senora Carina Eugenia de Lara had already completed the three score years and ten allotted by the palmist, but a gentle serenity shone steadfastly from her countenance and lent her a substitute for youth. She had had her share of life's sorrows but they were not of the bitter sort. Her life had been complete in its womanliness, her loves answered by husband and children. Of a languorous, gentle, yet passionate race, her character had matured in this Southland whose mingled languor and fervor was the fit complement for Spaniards such as she. Her maturity was spent in the prosperity of this New Spain, a marvelous prosperity made by monks and their missions until there was an increase that seemed miraculous in its development from barbarism. All this was to the senora but the natural unfolding of the divine plan of the Eternal Father.

With a devout mind she had accepted for years the blessings of the church, which far exceeded those of the state in this Hispano-California; and now in her old age, when a fatal blow had been struck her dear missions, she grieved but not with bitterness. Had it come earlier in her life the petals of her character's unfolding might have been blighted by disappointment; or even seared and blackened by hate.

Now when, through long years of sweet usefulness, she had learned how to live, she was ready to die; but her beautiful perspective of years enabled her to depict a noble life with the sympathetic love and devout understanding such as was needed by the great-souled Serra.

Laura and Gaspar had often heard the story of his life and work but they listened with grave interest and Joseph never forgot the words of the senora or the exalted look on her face which seemed to shine with a light that was not all from the candles.

"He was born of God and he died with God," began the senora. "He died at San Carlos after his return from that memorable visit here in our pueblo; so that was the last time we ever saw his dear face and, Senor Carew, whenever you go to Monterey, read, I pray you, in the old church records, the story of those last hours of his life. Father Palon wrote it with loving hand only a few days after he had closed his friend's eyes; and it is there at San Carlos, the mission most beloved of the dear Father Serra, he lies buried."

"They did him great honor, both the church and the state; but no honor at his death is so great as the reverence and love we still pay him, we who knew him in life; and it is because of this, my dear children, that I would talk of him to you, that his dear name may never be forgotten."

"As a lad his first great desire was to be a priest, as a small child he sang in the Convent of San Bernardino, far across the water. St. Francis of Assisi knew and sang the gay melodies of the troubadours when he was a boy and all through his life as a vein of gold ran the echoes of their joyousness; but his follower, the blessed Father Serra, knew only the solemn chants of the church. God had given him a great desire and a great destiny. The hunger in his heart for souls' salvation carved seriousness on his countenance even from his youth; and the foreshadow of his destiny weighted his soul with great gravity. With it all, his Maker gave him the power to win love in a degree so great that all who came within his presence yielded him this homage."

As her grandmother talked, the senorita drew the threads from her linen, she fitted the cloth to the frame; then came from the shadow of the room closer to the light of the candles, and thus closer to Joseph. Her glance met his and Joseph trembled. She began the marvelous manufacture of butterflies with the threads of her linen, and as she worked she wove happy dreams as light as the butterflies of her needle, and woven with them all were the serious memories of the senora.

Above the seat where sat Ruth and Gaspar, a shrine in the wall held a carved figure of St. Francis of Assisi, on one side of which was a quaint old copy of a drawing of the Majorca Convent and a bit of the island where Father Serra was born. The space on the other side held a copy of a painting of Father Serra himself, the original executed more than a half century before at the college of San Fernando in Mexico. It was the most prized of all of the senora's possessions and as she went on with her story, her eyes often sought it, and, as always, she received inspiration.

Thus the religious ardor of a past generation and as somber but splendid background for the thought-sages of the younger people. The whole room was redolent with an atmosphere of religious love and the love of Joseph for Laura which was purified by its sweet influence.

"I have often heard Father Crespi relate tales of those days in the Majorca Convent. Father Serra was but 16 when he entered and it was there, in the youth, began the strong, indissoluble friendship of four devout men Father Serra, Palon, Verger and Crespi. Even in those days they looked longingly to the harvest of souls in this New Spain. It was not more than a hundred years ago; and this desire moved Father Serra."

"He took his vows two years after he entered the Majorca Convent but not till he was more than 18 did he desire reach consummation. I believe, dear son," the senora included Joseph and Ruth, in her glance, "to desire ardently some good thing we will always find it, if we make our desires in accord with the will of the Supreme Father."

Thus from out the riches of her long life, with perhaps a slight trace of pedantry, did this great senora give of her knowledge, forgetting that it seldom that youth learns from the experience of others but chooses with burnt fingers the "dear" lesson of Experience. Yet it speaks for the training of these young people and their love of the senora that her lesson was heeded even by the gay and laughing older, Gaspar de Lara, who often was restless and at ease within walls. He was at home only in the music of the spurs and bit in his ears. His presence now made the whole room a new garden and his love for his mother kept him from impatience.

"Repeatedly Father Serra sent his petitions that he might be sent as a missionary; and at last, in 1761, when a great band had assembled before they departed to the fields of their labor, our beloved father, with his friend Palon, received permission to join the band that were leaving for Vera Cruz in Mexico, and they in turn made it possible for Verger and Crespi to go also."

"But it was not till nineteen years later they came to this country we so love. After Father Serra's death Father Palon told me of the time of the appointment, told me how tears streamed down the face of our father, how he could not speak for solemn joy, how he entered hardships, joy to work, joy to win souls for the church; and all that you and I may worship at the Gabriel or here in our own pueblo at the Church of the Lady. That was his spirit; and though his body had passed its first youth, his soul, burning with enthusiasm for this new work, seemed to radiate new youth. Oh, my dear children, surely the holy Father himself dwelt in the temple of the dear father's life."

"He began at once planning for our own dear missions. First it was San Diego, then San Carlos, Monterey, San Antonio, and then our own San Gabriel. Father Palon once told me the ecstasy of Father Serra when he founded San Antonio; and so it was always nothing could give him greater delight. When he saw the lovely valley in a land never before explored by Indians, Father Serra knew he had found the spot of fertility and full river. With the joy of it he ran for the bells, he hung them to an oak branch and at once began their ringing:

"Come to the Holy Church! Hear, hear, O people! titles! Come to the faith of Jesus Christ!" he cried, Father Serra.

"But why spend your strength thus? How is it to work we must do," cautioned Father Palon.

"Ah, let my heart have its joy, let me make a soul," was Father Serra's answer. "I could wish the ringing would summon the whole world, or all the Gentiles in these mountains."

"To Father Palon's surprise there did at that time appear one Indian, the first ever present at the founding of a mission."

"And now think of their numbers!" exclaimed the senora. "Only last week Father Estanislao told me that there are in all 10,000 Indians in San Gabriel and that the count this year shows 12,000 horses, cattle and mules there are more than 100,000."

"I can not think, Gaspar, that this new work is discussed, that so troubles Father Estanislao and his padres, will do harm for long. Surely there is born of such zeal and love for God will grow and to prosper."

She stretched out her hands in pathetic appeal to her son as though imploring him to stop the tale of the father. Ruth moved uneasily and Gaspar stood by his mother while Laura fell on her knees and threw her arms around the senora.

"Dear mother, I can not tell. There was a time when

all here in our Alta California is changing but I am with you that the change is only in passing."

The senora took her son's hand in both her little wrinkled ones and looked up into his face with tears in her eyes.

"You, Caspar, and you, my little Laura, you must take it to me; with your youth and strength keep the foreman from ruining our missions." She had forgotten the presence of Ruth and Joseph.

"It is not they altogether, mother, the harm is working from within and even church officials have grown good. Where now is the pious fund and such seal as Father Serra?"

"Let no harm come," reiterated the senora with emphasis, "let no harm come to the work of Father Serra. It is his, it is holy, it is blessed as was his life with a loving direct from our dear Savior."

The senora's words fell on the hushed group and when they turned away and Laura's arms were still about the neck, no sound could be heard save the soft slipping of the beads of her rosary. The Senora de Lara was going in this loving circle of kin and of alien, for the son of Father Serra, and the welfare of the missions.

But, mother, God is good; and it is well that she did not live to see, in six short years, the numbers she had changed and lessened. In place of 30,000 Indians and followers there were left but 6000 and the wealth of the cattle numbered less than 5000. The tale briefly all the end story.

Outside the moon shone with a soft, steady light through the veil of the fog, the fire on the bricks had died down and Joseph rose for departure. No opportunity had come to ask of the senora the favor he desired. As he rode silently home with Ruth through the twilight he felt saddened by the senora's story and disappointment mingled with the sadness. Then he recalled how the senora had said that the foreigners must not ruin the missions.

Did she regard him as one of them, a foreigner, un-Indian and heathen? His experience in the house on the hill told him "No" for he knew that the senora was not that courteous. She was kind to him and to Ruth, even loving; yet he was sure the time was not ripe for his request.

XVIII.

ISIDRO ARRILLAGA.

For weeks, Joseph's every waking moment was taken with business. There were many things to settle and to arrange. Finally the joy of the remembrance of that evening and the sense of planning, was dimmed by the knowledge that Isidro Arrillaga, the bull-fighter, an old lover of Laura's and well-known friend of the family, was in attendance upon her. He had been in Mexico when Joseph had first come to the pueblo, but his fame as a torero were even then much talked of.

That at last he had come, had delighted to grace the last day of the rodeo with his presence, Joseph, observing all that pertained to Laura de Lara, saw at once that he was received in a way that no other had been. Not that the position of bull-fighter even then held in high regard but Isidro was no common bull-fighter. He was king of toreros. His fame was more than local. Besides this, he was undoubtedly of good family, unmixt Spanish.

In imagination Joseph felt himself as much related to the pallo on the hill as Asa had been in fact. The memory of the gleam of golden poppies in the senora's hair ceased to shine with encouragement. When more and more grew the interest in the approaching bull-fight, when all of the talk at the pueblo and on the mesa was of it and this favorite. Joseph's Spanish, which he had begun to think was as easy as his own, would not bend to this new vernacular. He felt completely foreign. Since the rodeo he had no opportunity to talk with the senora or Laura de Lara. They were busy with guests. True, he himself was much occupied; but he would gladly have made time for the grande affaire du coeur if it were time that he needed.

Joseph knew had no great desire for the lime light. The esteem that was growing each day for the bull-fighter he did not covet; but he did desire the esteem and the good will of the senora and he longed with his whole soul for the love of Laura. He felt that the one remaining barrier to their union, the difference in their nationalities, had lowered. Her father and uncles, since the rodeo especially, held him in esteem, and now the first he was conscious of the senora's regard. For this love, the bull-fighter Isidro Arrillaga, loomed large, a hostile insurmountable, in the race of their love.

On the Plaza at the close of the day all masculine Los Angeles did him honor. None there was of the shallow who acknowledged ignorance of the least of his merits. Oh, one evening when he dashed past on his mounted triumph, Jim ventured one of the rare breaks in the silence.

"Who is this—this Isidro?"

"Isidro Arrillaga, the bull-fighter—don't you know him?"

"I don't know him," said Jim. "I have heard his name once or twice."

"What is his name? Why man, he could go back to Spain and know his bulls before the king himself. Even here in Seattle or Madrid, none could outshine him."

"I don't much care for that; but he ain't shucks in the saddle."

As he was speaking, Joseph rode eastward past the house of My Lady; and none of the group could fail to note that the countryman of the speaker was "worth a look in his saddle."

"Cavalierism is not needed; it is skill. It is brains, it is courage. All these, and more Isidro possesses. You should see him."

"Yes," was scarce an articulate sound. Jim

gave a light touch to his horse; and, like an Indian, rode off without further comment.

He rode directly east, past all the close-lying adobe, past the more scattered ones, past the huts of the Indians. He crossed the river which scarce greened beyond its banks in this June weather. He rode on till he came to the hills where nature had made a great amphitheater. It was the place chosen for the great event, the bull-fight. To his surprise so late in the day, he found Joseph before him.

"Jim, how much of a fool do you think I am when I tell you I am going into this thing as a capeador?" Joseph asked when they were vis-a-vis in their saddles.

"So am I," was Jim's brief rejoinder, ignoring the question.

"Well, then, we are both all kinds of fools. You don't know the game any more than I do. We can't win any honors."

"This black Isidro will git them all I reckon. But here in this country you kind o' like to be in the swim and 'pears like there is somethin' swimmin' most the time."

"Jim, don't waste your breath talking too much! I can't understand you when you talk."

"Then I'll shut up."

"All right. Let's race back to the Plaza, and I will give you a good start. Old Diablo is a hummer and nothing in the whole valley can beat him. He can more nearly climb a tree than any horse I ever saw. He is broken too, for me, but I wouldn't advise any one else to mount him. Wait a minute."

The two men sat easily in their saddles, viewing the scene of the coming bullfight. Both of them had quietly practiced as capeadors, down in a ring near the Plaza, where the men had the bull more or less bound by rawhide. Now they were interested to study the arena.

Nature had carved, as if with the sport in view, almost a perfect circle in the lap of the hills. It was perhaps 300 feet across. The ground was hard, but covered in places with bunch grass so slippery that all would need to be sanded. About the whole there was already nearly completed a stout stockade. Oak branches and a few palm leaves filled the interstices. They served for added stability, if not actually, at least in appearance. The slopes of the hills would be seats for the common crowd, but to the west side almost a semicircle of seats had been made, some of wood but mostly shaped from adobe. This was the most plentiful material. In the most excellent position, shade had been provided with booths of the palm and oak branches.

Along the stockade, off the arena, at intervals, were made little retreats. The openings to them were just wide enough for a capeador's body but not wide enough for the bull's horns.

"That is where I will be most of the time," laughed Joseph, pointing to one of the retreats.

"Ain't there room for two?" asked Jim, laughing also.

"How will I look as a coward before the Senorita de Lara?" asked Joseph.

It was the first time in months that her name had passed between these two men.

"Better give it up if you turn coward," Jim ventured, then went on, "But you won't. There ain't no shame in falling out when you don't know the game. They'll be others to do the work. There ain't no use in trying to beat the Isidro. He knew how before he was born. All of his back family have had fighters, they tell me."

Joseph glanced across at him. His face was silhouetted against the darkening sky, his cigarette hung loosely in his mouth. He was rolling another with corn husk, deftly, at the same time wheeling his horse for his place in the race westward. His face was impassive as ever.

"How does he know all about this Isidro?" thought Joseph, but this time he indicated no surprise at Jim's long speech.

XIX.

THE GRIZZLY AND THE BULL.

The great day came, a golden day as all June days in this Heart of Gold. A veritable multitude crowded the pueblo to overflowing. Booths were erected everywhere for the sleeping of the people, tortillas cracked in the baking, chile con carne simmered, frioles reddened and grew hot in their peppers; and still many went hungry.

No billboards or posters in the country proclaimed this event. There was that best of all advertising; mouth-to-mouth praises had brought all Spanish California to their national sport. Many a contest with bull and bear had the corridors of the inner walls at San Juan Capistrano seen. This was the first at the pueblo Los Angeles was showing her civic pride and energy in the best way she knew how and the governor had promised his presence.

He and his party made a brighter spot in the brightness of the gaily-dressed throng. The De Laras were of his party. There even was the senora, in black as usual; but the senorita more than made up for her somberness, for she was radiant in color. Joseph noted with an inexplicable joy that she wore the same gala dress in which he had first seen her; the shining skirt of gold, the white lacy bodice, and her Mantón de Manila such as Joseph had never seen a senorita wear. It seemed a part of Laura's personality, elusive and shy in that its whole fringed fabric could be drawn through a ring that would encircle her finger. Yet it was gay and clear as the sunshine, as she was candid and pure. As it was beautifully embroidered, so Joseph thought of the imaginative broderie of her talk when at rare inter-

vals she spoke from her heart. Her rebozo was the sheer green of the new growth of eucalyptus. Against her hair, on either side, nestling down to the curve of her throat were great poppies with petals open. Did she mean to convey a message to him by wearing the familiar dress and the poppies?

Joseph felt himself tremble when she took her seat so near his retreat that she would be his supreme vision throughout all of the sport. There was fluttering and adjusting of draperies as though golden butterflies alighted in the green of hlg grasses. Ruth was there, the tiniest and most vivid of all the senoritas in the hues of her garments. They were no more than seated when Joseph saw all the senoritas, faces expectant, make a movement in unison.

Lightly circling the arena and leaping the benches, the short, agile figure of a torero approached the gay party. It was Isidro Arrillaga. He was still in civilian dress, velvet coat with gold lace, his high boots shining with the luster of their foreign make. A collar of finest Spanish lace circled his throat. Joseph could not but admire the dexterity with which he managed his jeweled sword, which Joseph admitted would have tripped him a dozen times. Nor would he be able to compass so graceful and sweeping a bow with plumed hat training the ground as if made for no other purpose. The spectacular by-play was directly in front of Laura de Lara and the vast crowd were shouting.

"Isidro, the torero! Bueno! Isidro Arrillaga!"

Then resurging, Joseph could hear in lower tones:

"La Senorita! La Senorita Laura de Lara!"

The torero then vanished across the arena, with light backward step, into a booth built for his comfort. Joseph found his hands tight clenching. He smiled a little when he noticed it and whispered under his breath:

"Fool!"

Whether he meant himself or the torero he could not have told.

There was a stir in the crowd and the conch shell blew twice. It was the signal of events. Asa was guarding the gates behind which were three bulls and a huge grizzly in separate stalls. First of all was scheduled the bear and bull fight which made the whole affair typically Californian, differentiating the sport from that of Mexico and Spain.

The day of the grizzly's supremacy has nearly passed. When his day is remote enough, the great California legend will be of "the argonaut and the grizzly," making a strong parallel to the Greek legend of Hercules and his Nemean lion. Nor can fiction in any degree rival truth. The grizzly stories of those early days are wonderful, the lassoing him on his own ground, his capture, his trapping, and the peril for his pursuer. This huge fellow has impressed himself here irrevocably as neither the black or the brown bear has ever done. The waddling bruin of the German forests is as a dove to our mighty old grizzly. He surpasses the lion of the desert or the tiger of the jungle in his ferocity and strength.

The grizzly is American in every fiber of his body. As the vaquero, the priest of the mission, and the argonaut have disappeared before him so he will disappear. But "two huge shadows will loom: for the old-world dragon there will be the new-world grizzly; for the old-world giant, there will be the new-world pioneers." To these we do homage whether he be Puritan or Pilgrim of the East coast; or Spanish, Mexican, gringo of the West coast. These latter were those of the brown and sinew to conquer the mighty California grizzly.

It was such a bear from the mountains, that was to contend with the bull. To make the contest more even, the hind foot of the bear was securely tied to the fore foot of the bull. Even then old toro had small chance.

Himself safe behind pailings, Asa had prodded them from the dark interior to the glare of the arena. In the first great rush the advantage was all to the bull! Then with incredible strength, the grizzly wrenched himself round still tied to the bull; but now facing him.

"El Feros! El Feros!" rose the shouts, and almost before the great crowd could discern the manner of its happening, the great claws of the grizzly were ripping bull's hide, and fierce teeth gashed to the spinal column. The advantage of impact was lost by the bull after the first rush, and goring horns were now powerless. Too soon for most of the spectators the sport was over. Joseph watched the senorita. Not once had she turned her head to view the contest in the arena.

When once more the circle was clear the now excited throng were again shouting:

"Torero! Isidro Arrillaga!"

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Hard and Soft Pencils.

[Harper's Weekly:] What makes a pencil hard or soft? Graphite, which composes the writing crayon in the pencil, is, as everybody knows, so soft that it will not scratch the most highly polished surface of burnished gold. Yet there are pencils so hard that they actually scratch the paper. A pencil is hard or soft in proportion to the amount of clay added to the graphite. A pencil cannot be composed wholly of graphite, for the reason that it would fall into a powder. Hence the use of clay as a binding element. Sometimes the clay is not evenly distributed through the mass and then one strikes a place that sets one's nerves on edge. That does not happen so much as was the case a few years ago. Graphite is pure carbon, like that contained in the diamond. The clay used is the finest that can be found and without grit.

The Sower and the Tares.

By Edgar White.

A MEMORIAL DAY STORY.

THE dignitary who was to address the old soldiers and the rest of us at the little cemetery of Danfield was an hour late because of trains that failed to connect, and I was wandering aimlessly about the flower-decked mounds. On many of them were tiny flags, indicating that the remains of some patriot were there awaiting the final reveille. I was casually reading a slab inscribed to the memory of captain somebody, when an old gentleman, with gray mustache and imperial, and an armless sleeve, stepped beside me, and looking at the stone, remarked:

"That is for Capt. Joseph Hampton. He was blind."
"You knew him?" I suggested, without interest.
"Well, there never was a braver man. We served together."

Observing my puzzled look, he explained:
"Of course he was not always blind. The loss of his eyesight was both a misfortune and a blessing to him. Sounds odd? If you'll walk over to the bench by the big monument there I'll tell you about it. I've sometimes thought of writing it up for our local paper, but I've just neglected it. I'll give it to you in the rough, and you can try your hand on it if you like. If I had written it I would have headed it 'A Tale of Two Wars,' but if that sounds too much like a certain noted book you can title it to suit your fancy."

Mabel Danfield was the most beautiful girl in Danfield. Martha Johnson was fondly admitted to be the homeliest. Mabel had admirers by the score. Martha had not one. One month was large and her cheeks were naturally rosy. She was tall and stout and her hair was dark and curly. She was a good girl, and had much regular business. Her step was white and as clear as her eyes were deep blue. She had the heart of a dreamer in adversity, everything she was content to be made for her exclusively.

When Company A of the Danfield Guards went to war, every boy in blue left a girl behind him. Capt. Joe Hampton, tall, lean, quick, every inch a soldier, wore the colors of Mabel Danfield. In his knapsack was her photograph, and under it the words in her own hand, "Forever thine." Martha saw the boys go out, waved her handkerchief and wept with the other girls, but none thought of her as among the millions who had been left behind.

Company A became a small but useful part of the great Army of the Potomac. It did its share in the hot, fierce work of the valley, the heights, the river crossings—everywhere that the action was needed. At the roll call following each great battle the responses were less and less. More gentlemen lay on the field of honor. Other men died out the company's roster, and ere the tide turned the men of Danfield were in the minority. Capt. Hampton, now a seasoned veteran, still commanded. Pinned tightly inside his soiled and ragged jacket was the blue emblem of the girl who was waiting for him across the mountains. He wrote to her regularly, and the answers came with the same precision. They breathed of a deathless love, of infinite trust that the Giver of All Good would protect her soldier.

The horror of Fredericksburg's bloody plain, the night surprise at Chancellorsville, the glorious victory at Gettysburg, the dark campaign in the Wilderness, the "mine," Spottsylvania—Capt. Hampton saw them all, and with his comrades was beginning to look for the dawn above the dark billows of war. The marching and fighting had made him stronger, and developed him into a perfect specimen of manhood. He was the best rifle shot in his regiment. Time and again his coolness in action had been noted, and already papers were being made out for his promotion.

Then came Cold Harbor, the saddest mistake of the campaign—of the whole war. The pitiful remnant of the Danfield Guards was there, its captain leading under the gloomy canopy, under which other captains, and still others and others, sought their way through death to the heart of the enemy. The air quivered with the detonation of mighty guns in front, and to the right and left. The enfiladed army swept across a field where no human troops could live. Black of face, red of eye, his blouse open at the throat, revealing the swarthy breast with its cords of steel, the captain of the guards staggered through the hell of bursting shells, of stifling smoke and red death from muskets worked with appalling skill. The earth rocked under the tumult. A long, white blast flashed before his face, he stopped, groped uncertainly and fell to the earth. Then the light of day went out forever, and all the world became a dark and dreary night.

When Mabel learned that her soldier had been brought home, and that he would never see her again, she took stock of the future. She was yet young, lovely, and could make her choice from the best. The incident of war had disarranged her plans somewhat, but by no means clouded her sky. After a proper interval she called to see the blind soldier. In a formal way she bent her patrician head and kissed him on the cheek. He impulsively reached up to take hold of her, but she stepped back. Then he understood what that kiss on the cheek meant, and he thought of another kiss that was given in the night when a trusted one had turned.

For a while she sat there by his bedside, a proper

distance away, ceremonious, saying such things as she might have said to any Danfield invalid on whom she was paying a duty call, and then arose.

"I hope you'll soon get well," she said.

"Thank you," he returned; "I think I shall."

She never called on him again. The seed of the sower was in the ground.

Hampton recovered his physical health. His parents had left him the farm, the operation of which he directed successfully. One day while returning from town, walking in the highway, some one clutched his arm and jerked him hurriedly to the side of the road. A runaway team driven by some tipsy young man rushed by. Hampton appreciated his peril, and turned to thank his rescuer. He was surprised to find it to be Martha Jetson, the homely girl of Danfield.

"Blind men need looking after, Martha," he said;

"they will take foolish risks."

"It wasn't your fault," she returned. "They should have looked out."

From that time he often stopped at Martha's little house on his way home. On such occasions the homely girl would sing or read to him. He got so he took all his letters to her, and employed her to do such writing as he needed. The compassion for which he longed was supplied by this plain girl whom he had hardly noticed in the days of his strong manhood, and he discovered to his surprise that she was a woman of a power which no one had suspected. She was kind, generous, and sympathetic, and she was a woman of a power which no one had suspected. She was kind, generous, and sympathetic, and she was a woman of a power which no one had suspected.

Five years following the war found Mabel the wife of George Danfield, a retired business man, wealthy and well along in years. He had come to Danfield, purchased a large tract of land near town, made a park out of it, erected a handsome home on it, and then selected Mabel as his mistress. Three years later George Danfield, Jr., was born, and in that same year Capt. Joseph Hampton and Martha were married. In these a beautiful daughter came—a daughter with all the features of the mother softened and refined.

Young George became a strong, handsome boy, and young Martha grew into a graceful, attractive girl. She had her mother's kindly disposition, and was loved by everybody in Danfield. The two children were schoolmates in the village school, and then both went away to complete their education, young George to a military academy and Martha to college. Mr. Danfield died while his son was at the academy.

Their school careers finished, George and Martha returned home and resumed their schoolboy comradeship. Mrs. Hampton watched their growing intimacy with doubt. She knew that her husband did not understand the extent to which the two young people were becoming attached, and she did not know whether he would approve of the son of Mabel wedding his daughter. Hampton had never mentioned Mabel's name to her. But the wife knew all about his relations with Mabel, and why they were broken.

As for Mabel, her whole heart and ambition were with her handsome, manly young son. He had made his way well in school, and graduated with high honors. Born to ample wealth, he yet understood the use of money and was not extravagant. He discussed his career with his mother, as he did everything, and they agreed that he should be a lawyer. There was another thing he discussed with her, his love for Martha. A spasm of something she could not well define shot through Mabel at this avowal, but she offered no objection. She knew Martha as one of the sweetest and most lovable girls of the place, but she dreaded what the blind man might say to the proposed union. The tares were beginning to spring up.

When the Spanish-American war broke out, and George told his mother he had enrolled with the Danfield volunteers, he was surprised at the vehemence with which she protested against his going out. He expected some objection, but her almost hysterical appeals to withdraw his name quite confounded him. She threw her arms around his neck and pleaded for all the love he had for her not to go; she had a presentiment that he would never come back; his death would mean her death; he was all she had and it would be unspeakably cruel in him to wreck their lives by this madness.

George inherited his commercial father's decisiveness of character. He tried the best he could to console his mother, but his resolution to go out was not to be shaken. He had signed his name. To withdraw it would be dishonorable. He would take good care of himself, and had no doubt he would get back all right, but he didn't intend to run from bullets.

The Santiago campaign found George and his company in the zone swept by the firing from the black houses and the Spanish ships. It was short work, but sharp and bloody while it lasted. Many a mother's forehead was her that night with his white face upturned to the southern stars that the American flag

might wave over the citadel. George fell near the breastworks, hard hit, but not fatally. When he was able to stand the journey he was hastened home under the care of attentive nurses. Mabel was at the head of the carriage and soft cushions.

After fondly embracing her son, the mother led one of the nurses to one side and anxiously whispered: "What is the nature of the injury?"

"A rifle ball in the hip," replied the nurse. "He will recover; never fear. He is doing well."

"I know—I know—but will it—will it—"

"Be lame?" returned the nurse gently. "No, he will—"

"Oh, my God!"

The mother turned and held her hands to her face. By an effort she recovered herself and helped to place George in the carriage. The wound of the climate had left him pitifully thin and haggard, but he smiled as his mother got into the vehicle both to and took his skeleton-like hand.

"Don't you worry, dear," he said; "I'll be under your good care."

The mother choked back a sob, and then her arm around his neck drew his head to her.

"You're my own brave boy," she murmured, "and mothers how others may treat you, mother of all love and care for you."

She was thinking of the times she had seen him growing up all around her.

The recovered soldier had not been in the house long when Martha and her mother came. They had been waiting for the boy who had been so long away. They had been waiting for the boy who had been so long away. They had been waiting for the boy who had been so long away.

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Data of the Civil War.

FABLE FACTS ABOUT THE CONFLICT.

THE W. A. RANDY, SECOND MICHIGAN INFANTRY.
The demand for the surrender of Ft. Sumter was made by Gen. Beauregard at 2 o'clock p.m., April 4, 1861, and being promptly declined by Maj. Anderson at 6:30 o'clock p.m., April 12, the bombardment was continued until April 14, when Maj. Anderson was permitted to evacuate the fort, which he did, raising his flag with fifty guns, and marching with colors flying and drums beating, carrying all of company property.

On 15, President Lincoln made the first call for men to the number of 75,000, for three months, "to suppress the insurrection and property which have been seized from the Union." Under the call 91,816 men were furnished. May 3 another call was made, this time for 100,000 men. Under this call there were enlisted 271,500 men in six months, 91,471 for one year, 30,950 for two years, 50,000 for three years.

On 2, 1862, a call was made for 300,000, and there were furnished by States and Territories 421,465 for the year.

On 4, 1862, a call for 300,000 militia, for nine months, was made. Under this call 87,583 men were furnished.

On 15, 1862, a call was made for militia for six months service and 16,361 were furnished.

On 11, 1862, and in February, 1864, calls were made for 300,000 more for three years. These were furnished, including those raised by the draft, 369,000 men.

Under the call of March 14, 1864, for 200,000 men in three years, there were credited to States and Territories, including drafted men, 292,193.

On 15, 1864, there was a call for 500,000. After

ing, 40. For the last half of the war the Confederate reports are lost or very indefinite.

Following were the losses in ten principal battles:
First Bull Run, Virginia, July 21, 1861—Union, killed, 470; wounded, 1071; captured and missing, 1793. **Confederate,** killed, 387; wounded, 1582; captured and missing, 13.

Fort Donelson, Tennessee, Feb. 14-16, 1862—Union, killed, 500; wounded, 2108; captured and missing, 2240. **Confederate,** killed, 466; wounded, 1534; captured, 13,323.

Shiloh, Tennessee, April 4-7, 1862—Union, killed, 1754; wounded, 3408; missing, 2885. **Confederate,** killed, 1723; wounded, 8012; missing, 9590.

Fair Oaks, Virginia, May 31, 1862—Union, killed, 790; wounded, 3594; missing, 647. **Confederate,** killed, 908; wounded, 4749; missing, 405.

Seven Days' Battles, June 25-July 1, 1862—Union, killed, 1734; wounded, 8062; missing, 6053. **Confederate,** killed, 3478; wounded, 16,261; missing, 875.

Manassas campaign, August 16-31, 1862—Union, killed, 1747; wounded, 8452; missing, 4263. **Confederate,** killed, 1481; wounded, 7627; missing, 89.

Antietam, Maryland, September 17, 1862—Union, killed, 2108; wounded, 9543; missing, 753. **Confederate,** killed, 1886; wounded, 9348; missing, 1367.

Fredericksburg, Virginia, December 13, 1862—Union, killed, 1284; wounded, 9600; missing, 1769. **Confederate,** killed, 596; wounded, 1068; missing, 651.

Stone River, Tennessee, December 31, 1862—Union, killed, 1730; wounded, 7802; missing, 3717. **Confederate,** killed, 1294; wounded, 7945; missing, 1027.

Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 1-3, 1863—Union, killed, 3080; wounded, 14,497; missing, 23,001. **Confederate,** killed, 2592; wounded, 12,706; missing, 20,448.

Wilderness, Virginia, May 4-5, 1864—Union, killed, 2246; wounded, 12,037; missing, 3383. **Confederate** figures not recorded.



WHAT WAS LEFT OF ONE COMPANY OF SIXTH MAINE INFANTRY AFTER FREDERICKSBURG.

showing credits on previous calls, this resulted in enrolling 384,461 men.

The last call for 300,000 furnished 212,212.

The aggregate of all calls for men, reduced to a standard, was 2,320,272. During the draft 1,000,000 men paid commutation amounting to \$300 each for release. This amount was used for bounty money.

The total number of colored troops enlisted during the war was 184,997.

The First Minnesota Infantry claims to have been the first regiment enlisted and mustered into service for three years, having enlisted and been mustered for that term under the first call issued by the President.

The First Kansas raised by Col. E. E. Ellsworth in New York were the only regiment enlisting for "the war" with no more definite term of service stated.

The State of Kansas has the credit of raising, May 4, 1861, the first regiment of colored troops.

The first action between Union and Confederate troops in the field occurred at Fairfax Courthouse, Va., June 1, 1861, with the following losses: Union, killed 1, wounded 4; Confederate, killed 1, wounded 14.

The last action between Union forces and Confederate forces occurred at Columbus, Ga., April 16, 1865. Union, killed 13, wounded 53; Confederate loss not recorded.

The regiment having the greatest loss in any one campaign was the Twenty-fourth Michigan Infantry. It was an effective force of 496 there were killed 79, wounded 207, captured and missing 47; total, 373.

At Petersburg, June 17-18, 1864, the First Maine Heavy Artillery, acting as infantry and having twelve companies of 100 men each, when organized (effective force not stated) lost in killed, 90; wounded, 459; captured and missing, 31.

At Gettysburg, Va., June 27, 1862, the First South Carolina lost in killed, 81; wounded, 234; miss-

Losses of Union troops: Total killed in action, 61,262; died of wounds, 34,773; died of disease, 183,287.

One in every 65 was killed in action.

One in every 56 died of wounds.

One in every 13 died of disease.

One in every 15 was captured.

There are seventy-nine Civil War cemeteries, located in twenty-six States, in which are buried 325,230 men, of whose bodies 176,397 were identified and 148,833 are unknown. The ten largest cemeteries are: Arlington, with 16,254; Andersonville, Ga., 13,702; Chattanooga, Tenn., 13,001; Chalmette, La., 12,597; Fredericksburg, Va., 15,273; Jefferson Barracks, Mo., 11,623; Memphis, Tenn., 13,981; Nashville, Tenn., 16,533; Salisbury, N. C., 12,132; Vicksburg, Miss., 16,615.

These burials do not include the bodies of many who lie where they fell and were never found, and many others taken to their homes.

The Wireless Distress Call.

[Popular Mechanics Magazine:] An interesting statement in connection with the "S.O.S." and "C.Q.D." wireless calls was made by Guglielmo Marconi in connection with the Titanic disaster. He said that these letters were arbitrarily selected and mean nothing except calls of distress. Originally "C.Q." was a signal for all stations to cease operations and pay attention to the operator sending the call, the "D" being added when it was used for a distress signal. At an international conference in Berlin a short time ago, the "S.O.S." sign was agreed upon to supplant "C.Q.D." because the former, consisting of three dots, three dashes and three dots, was the simplest, easiest, and quickest call to send as a danger signal.

[821]

Brides Chosen by Pictures.

[Baltimore American:] "No more orientals of the laboring class are coming to Hawaii, and a good many of our white citizens who cultivate sugar estates are sorry that the faithful Chinese are barred under the law," said W. P. Harcourt, a sugar planter of the island of Kauai, one of the Hawaiian group. "They are our best workers, and before the exclusion policy was applied we could count on a certain regular influx of brawny Mongolians to toll in the cane fields."

"The Chinese now in Hawaii have been there for many years and most of them are getting to be old men. Not many of the Chinamen have wives, but in former days not a few of them became the husbands of the native Kanaka women. It was a good cross, was this half breed progeny, and so likewise the offspring of the Japanese and native women. In recent times, however, the Japs have been in the habit of sending back to their own land for wives. In most cases I think the self-elected bridegrooms get their parents back in the Flowery Kingdom to pick out wives for them."

"The matter is finally arranged through the Japanese Consul, the man in the case putting up money for the passage of his intended spouse. The hour that she lands must also be the wedding hour, for the authorities will not allow the fair one to remain unless claimed and formally mated according to some civil or religious ceremony that both parties consider binding."

"Every now and then a wireless message comes to my plantation which tells one of my young Japanese hired men that he may expect on the arrival of the next ship at Honolulu the girl who has been picked out as his wife. I do not think that in many cases the principals have ever laid eyes on each other. On receipt of the message the man gets permission to claim his wife, and pretty soon the pair are domesticated on the estate, and my understanding is they get on as happily as if they had known each other from infancy and been wedded in the conventional way of the Caucasians."

"Not long ago a ship from Yokohama arrived with forty or fifty so-called picture brides. Every one of them had been chosen through photographs forwarded to Hawaii some time in advance of the arrival of the originals. Occasionally there is a pathetic case, as when not long ago a very pretty young Japanese maid was forced to take the next ship returning to her old home. Inspection showed that she had trachoma, and the rigid rule that ordered her deportation could not be waived."

Last of Powder Train Heroes.

[Carlisle correspondence, Philadelphia North American:] With the death of Jeremiah C. Donovan, marble and granite cutter, the list of those who helped save the North from invasion in 1862 by taking a powder train through to Antietam has lost its last name.

Gen. McClellan was fighting desperately against Lee's combined forces on the field of Antietam, when he discovered that powder was scarce, so that he could not use his heavy artillery against the Confederate forces. McClellan telegraphed to Washington that he must have powder at once. A trainload of explosives was hastened to Bridgeport, Pa., and the Cumberland Valley Railroad was requested to carry it over its line to Antietam. Volunteers were sought to run the engine. "I'll take it to Antietam or to hell," said Joe Miller, engineer, as he stepped to the throttle.

With the tracks clear for a stretch of seventy-eight miles between the Susquehanna and the Potomac, Joe Miller and his crew made record time with only two stops. When the train reached Chambersburg the axle boxes were ablaze and Jeremiah Donovan, then 17 years old, climbed aboard and volunteered his services. He vainly tried to keep the axle boxes cool during the spurt to Hagerstown, eight miles from Antietam. It resembled a train of fire and smoke as it pulled into the Maryland city.

The powder saved the day for McClellan and placed the crew of the powder train on the unrecorded roll of the heroes of Antietam. Donovan was the last survivor. He was a native of Chambersburg and came to Carlisle thirty-seven years ago and established a marble yard there.

The Song of Neptune.

I have risen in my might,
I have scorned the arts of men.
I have shown my power in fate's dark hour,
And loudly laughed again;
And they have heard that laugh
In the thunder of the storm,
In the wave's wild roar, in the torrent's pour,
In the dangers round them swarm.

I have ridden on the ice
As my white, death laden throne,
I have turned the boast sped from coast to coast
Into one despairing moan.
I have crushed their mighty works
As an eggshell in my grasp,
And their proudest ship in my sudden grip,
Went down in that deadly clasp.

I have brought the roaring floods
To engulf their helpless homes,
And my triumph swells as their anguish tells
Of the wrecks where the water foams.
I come in the ruin's rush,
In the storm or the quiet sea,
In the inland flood here my reign hath stood—
Over man swells my victory.

—[Baltimore American.]

Heroes Who Have Recently Passed On

By William L. Altdorfer.

Names Known to Fame.

MEN WHO HELPED MAKE THEIR COUNTRY'S HISTORY.

REAR-ADMIRAL ROBLEY D. EVANS—REAR-ADMIRAL WINFIELD SCOTT SCHLEY, OF SANTIAGO FAME—"GENERAL" BINGHAM, OLDEST CIVIL WAR VETERAN IN CONGRESS—BRIG.-GEN. FREDERICK DENT GRANT.

MAJ. ARCHIBALD BUTT, FIGHTING BOB, ON PT. FISHER, WHERE HE WAS SEVERELY WOUNDED.

THOUSANDS of the nation's heroes who last year placed flowers and flags on the graves of the patriots who went before them will this year have the sad service performed for them by the few who are left. Since last Memorial Day many of the nation's heroes have answered the last roll call, and

of patriotism for which these departed heroes are famous. Rear-Admiral Robley D. Evans, known familiarly as "Fighting Bob," entered the American navy when scarcely more than a boy in 1860, and shortly after his appointment he was ordered to the frigate Powhattan, which took part in the North Atlantic blockading squadron in the closing days of the war. While in the West Indies "Fighting Bob" saw much active service and was engaged in both attacks

on Ft. Fisher, where he was severely wounded.

Capt. Evans of Santiago.

Admiral Evans had the unique distinction of commanding the first battleship, the Indiana, commissioned by the United States. In the Spanish-American war Admiral Evans, then captain, was in command of the battleship Iowa, which distinguished herself

aground on the beach at Aserradero, eighteen miles from Morro Castle, and struck her colors. Capt. Evans hastened to lower the Iowa's boats to go to the assistance of the survivors on the burning cruiser. In covering that Cuban sharpshooters on shore were firing at the men struggling in the water, he at once sent word that they must quit or he would shoot for their inhuman conduct. The sailors of the Iowa rescued their enemies, took 276 prisoners and brought

them safely on board. Among these prisoners was Capt. Eulate, who was received by Capt. Evans at escorted to his own cabin, where he was given medical attention for his wounds. Thus simply and unobtrusively, for such is the heroism of the American sailor, Capt. Evans exemplified the loftiest qualities of human nature as war only can evoke them. His prisoners were treated like guests. Every point



Rear-Admiral Winfield Scott Schley.



Rear-Admiral Robley D. Evans.



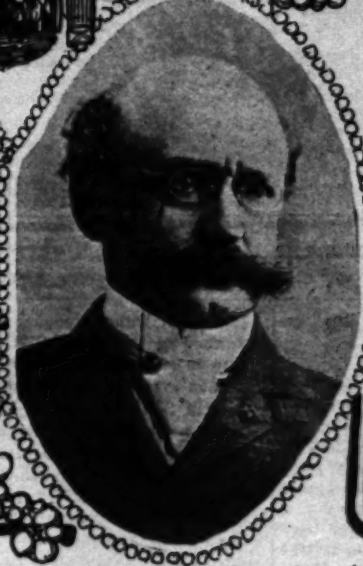
Maj.-Gen. Frederick Dent Grant.



Brig.-Gen. Michael B. Morgan.



Surgeon-Gen. Joseph B. Smith.



Gen. Henry H. Bingham.



Maj. Archibald W. Butt.

the grand army of the dead now many times outnumber the grand army of the living.

There have been many men of national fame who have gone to the land beyond since last Memorial Day. Admiral Schley, of Santiago fame, was the first to leave us. Shortly after this came the announcement of the death of "Fighting Bob" Evans, the "Pride of the Navy," and a few weeks later Gen. Bingham of Pennsylvania, who served his country through the Civil War and later as a representative of the people for more than thirty-two years in Congress. Then came the news of the great Titanic disaster, with its loss of hundreds of human lives, and among them that of Maj. Archibald Butt, the President's aide. Maj. Butt's grave is in the fathomless depths of the Atlantic Ocean and it is probable his body will never be recovered, yet the American people will remember his heroic death in this great disaster for many years to come. Only last month Maj.-Gen. Frederick Dent Grant, the son of an illustrious father, Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, died after a short illness.

There is probably no more fitting time than Memorial Day to recall the stirring incidents and deeds

especially during the battle of Santiago, when the fleet of Admiral Cervera made an attempt to run past the blockading squadron. The outlook of the Iowa was the first to discover the Spanish ships emerging from the harbor, and the signal "Enemy's ships coming out!" held in readiness for this emergency, was quickly hoisted. She rushed forward to meet the approaching squadron, keeping up a terrific fire all the while. Capt. Evans's original intention of ramming one of the Spaniards was abandoned only when their high speed rendered the move impossible. Joining in the chase, the Iowa followed the swift-flying Oregon until the last but one of the hostile fleet had run aground and surrendered.

It is only fourteen years since this battle occurred, and many will recall the wonderful fight of the Iowa when she engaged all of the Spanish ships single-handed, their fire being concentrated on her, in Capt. Evans's own words, "A torrent of projectiles was sailing over us, harmlessly exploding in the water beyond."

When finally the Viscaya, disabled and set on fire by the well-directed shots from the Texas, ran

was made for their comfort. Because of his patriotism and readiness for duty, Capt. Evans was styled by his men "Fighting Bob."

On October 2, 1911, the American nation mourned the death of another of its naval heroes of the Spanish-American war—Rear-Admiral Winfield Scott Schley. In the early days of the Civil War Schley was on board the gunboat Wisconsin, of the gulf blockading squadron, and took part in the bombardment of Ft. Mifflin, La., on December 1862. Later he was in the thickest of the fighting in the great struggle which preceded the capture of Ft. Hudson, part of the time on the Wisconsin and on the Monongahela and Richmond.

Admiral Schley first distinguished himself during the insurrection of Chinese rebels in the middle Chincha Islands, and in the same year was a prominent part at La Union, San Salvador, his vessel was ordered for the protection of American interests during the revolution there. He was until 1884, when he was placed in command of the Worth expedition sent into the arctic regions to search for Lieut. Greely and his companions.

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and the most heroic qualities. The Greely party sailed in 1881 to search for the North Pole, and while in way inland, was lost to civilization for nearly two years. An attempt to relieve the explorers was made in 1882, but before reaching the rendezvous the sailing vessel was stopped by a solid ice pack. A still another expedition attempted the same object, but this resulted in a total wreck of the vessel and the narrow escape of the crew.

From this may be gathered something of the magnitude of the task before Admiral Schley. He must find where two determined parties had already met, but with characteristic thoroughness he made provision for the undertaking, and after extraordinary hardship succeeded in rescuing the seven survivors of the Greely expedition. The few survivors were found in a starving condition beneath a wrecked ship, where for weeks they had eked out a wretched existence on a nutritious broth made by boiling strips of their sealskin clothing. These survivors were safely placed on board the ship, the bodies of those who had died stowed in the hold, and the captain headed home.

For the credit of this achievement belonged entirely to Admiral Schley was universally acknowledged and in recognition of his heroism the Marine Lightship gave him a vote of thanks and presented him with a gold watch, while the Humane Society gave him a gold medal of the first class. To him was further the wide territory west of Cape Hatteras called "Schley Land."

In 1898 Admiral, then Commodore, Schley took a prominent part in destroying the Spanish fleet during the Spanish-American war. Previous to the outbreak of the war Commodore Schley was ordered to the other direction, given command of the "Flying Squadron" and sent to blockade Cienfuegos where it was thought the fleet of Admiral Cervera might be. The question at this time was whether the Spanish fleet was at Cienfuegos or Cienfuegos. Commodore Schley did not believe it was at either place, so he proceeded to blockade and later discovered the Spanish fleet there at Cienfuegos. When it remained completely blockaded by the Americans until July 3. His part in the great and bloody battle which followed the flight of the Teresa, Albatroz, Vengeance, and Colon is familiar to every American.

Gen. Grant, Frederick Dent Grant, who died on April 21, 1885, was the son of the eighteenth President of the United States. He was a man of singular worth, of character, and sterling achievement. Gen. Grant was of patriot blood; he was baptized by fire when a lad of 15, and his life was devoted to his country. Circumstances did not exact from him the service which made his father one of the world's war heroes, but no one who knew him doubted that he would have been equal to any task imposed upon him. It was not what he did that made him loved; it was that he was a gallant soldier, a loyal friend, a patriotic American, and a Christian gentleman.

Young Grant was with his father during the Civil War, and when he was only 12 years old witnessed the capture of Fort Mifflin and Donelson. He accompanied his father during the Virginia campaign, and although very young at the time recalled distinctly the great battles of Shiloh, Vicksburg, Nashville, City Point and Petersburg. After entering the army young Grant took part in many Indian campaigns. He was with the Yellowstone expedition, and in 1874 fought with the Black Hills expedition. After the Indian campaigns he obtained leave of absence and accompanied his father around the world. Upon his return he resigned his command in the army and engaged in business in New York. At the outbreak of the war with Spain he became colonel of the New York volunteers, and later was appointed major-general of United States volunteers.

Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, the father of Frederick Dent Grant, was one of the few men who received the thanks of Congress and the presentation of a gold medal by both houses in December, 1863. Because of the unusual distinction conferred the resolution is given in full.

"The Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the thanks of Congress be and they are hereby presented to Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, and through him to the officers and soldiers who fought under his command during this revolution for their gallantry and good conduct in the battles in which they have been engaged, and that the President of the United States be requested to cause a gold medal to be struck with suitable emblems, to be presented to Maj. Gen. Grant."

"The House further resolved, That when the said medal shall have been struck the President shall cause a copy of these joint resolutions to be engrossed on parchment, and shall present the same, together with said medal, to Maj. Gen. Grant, to be presented to him in the name of the people of the United States of America."

One of the oldest veterans of the Civil War and a man who has served his country on the battlefield and in the halls of Congress was Gen. Henry H. Bingham. He died March 22, 1912. Gen. Bingham entered the army as a lieutenant in the 140th Pennsylvania regiment. He was severely wounded in the battle of Antietam. After recovering he again went to the front and was in the thickest of the fight at Spottsylvania. Gen. Bingham was brevetted several times for distinguished service, and also received a medal of honor for gallantry on the field of battle. After service in the war he was elected to the Forty-sixth Congress, where he served continuously for seventeen

terms, or a little more than thirty-two years in the United States House of Representatives.

Another Civil War hero was Brig.-Gen. Daniel W. Burke, one of the few men who entered the ranks as a private during the war and retired as a brigadier-general of the regular army. He died May 30, 1911. During the war Gen. Burke was brevetted for gallant service in the battle of Gettysburg, and also was awarded a medal of honor for distinguished gallantry in action at Shepherdstown, W. Va., for voluntarily attempting to spike a gun in the face of a veritable hail of shot and shell while serving as sergeant in Company B of the Second Infantry.

Many other officers and men who took part in the Civil War and afterward served in the regular army have died since last Memorial Day. As the number is so great, only a few may be mentioned here. Among them were Surg.-Gen. William Grier, Brig.-Gens. Peter Leary, Jr., Michael R. Morgan, Benjamin H. Grierson, William H. Beck, P. Henry Ray, Joseph R. Smith, Joseph E. Tilford, Rear-Admirals C. S. Norton, E. O. Mathews, Silas W. Terry, James H. Sands, John M. Bowyer, Chief Engineer, W. Melville, and the noted naval astronomer, L. P. Trudhome.

It is now forty-seven years since that memorable conflict which threatened to destroy the greatest nations on earth, and the hand of time has quite obliterated the bitterness caused by it, so that Memorial Day, in the year 1912, will be more in the nature of a reunion, with the hands of the Confederate gray closed on the hands of the Yankee blue across the firing line in a union indivisible.

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The Cross on the Moon. ITS APPEARANCE STIRS THE GOVERNOR TO CLEMENCY. By John H. Warnack.

THE Governor sat in the library of his beautiful new home, his head bowed in deep thought, while through his great heart surged conflicting emotions like warring waves in time of storm. He had just been visited by the mother of Jim Turner, the man who at 6 o'clock that evening was to be hanged for the murder of his father. The Governor had remained apparently calm during the interview, but the woman's visit had shaken his nerves, had made him question the justice of the law and caused him to doubt his own judgment.

"Governor," the woman had said, "if Jim Turner dies tonight, the soul of an innocent man will whisper into the ear of God the story of a legalized murder. My son was accused of taking the life of his gentle father, my husband. He has been tried before the courts of this State, and has been pronounced guilty by a jury of twelve ignorant mountaineers; but the evidence produced against him is almost entirely circumstantial, and before God I swear that my noble boy is innocent. I would gladly give my own life to be able to absolutely prove his innocence and to take the unearned stain from the name of Turner in this State."

He was called the pardoning Governor, and his political enemies had made the most of the fact that already during his brief tenure of office he had robbed the gallows of four men who, under the law, had been condemned to death. A pardoning Governor, yes; a merciful man, surely; a leader whose heart was as great as his mind—but was he allowing his brain and his heart to be ruled by a moral weakness? Was he going to pardon this man who had been sentenced by the judge to be hanged by the neck until he was dead, for the murder of one of the best-loved citizens of the State? He had only thirty minutes in which to decide.

He reviewed all the evidence in the case. Turner and his father were last seen together strolling through the woods, during the early autumn. The son came home alone, and an hour afterward his father's body was found, half-covered by leaves. A bullet had pierced his heart, causing instant death. The young man, Jim Turner, had returned home with a rifle which he and his father had taken with them into the woods. On the day previous to the murder, if murder it was, the young man had threatened to leave his home on account of a misunderstanding which had arisen between him and his father. That was all, but was it not enough? What further evidence was necessary to prove young Turner's guilt? And yet, why did he not leave the rifle by the side of his father's body, in order that the Coroner's jury might return a possible verdict of suicide? On the other hand, how could it have been suicide, when no weapon was found by the dead man? Who else could have committed the crime, if not his son? The elder Turner had not had an enemy in the country. He was a generous man, and one of the mildest and most forbearing. Could some one have shot him accidentally? This could not be, for the shot had been accurate. Surely it was premeditated. The bullet had entered the heart, passing entirely through that organ, and the clothing over the wound was powder-burned, therefore the shooting must have been at close range. Yet the young man had been seen and spoken to when he and his father had entered the woods—and he had returned with the rifle! And Turner was no fool. This was the puzzling part of the affair. Surely, or at least possibly, there was another explanation, if it could be found. However, the courts had given the accused man the benefit of every plausible doubt, and still he had been found guilty.

Suddenly the Governor lifted his head and looked out through the window screen at the early rising moon. Did his eyes deceive him? What was this he saw? Across the great orb, extending above and below it,

shone a brilliant cross, the emblem of Calvary, the sign of the death of one who pardoned His crucifiers.

The Governor was not superstitious. Again and again he looked in wonderment. The cross still shone clearly across the yellow moon.

"Mary," he called suddenly, and almost immediately his beautiful daughter stood in the doorway.

"Where have you been, child?"

"On the veranda, star-gazing, or rather moon-gazing. The moon is lovely tonight, don't you think?"

"Yes," said the Governor, "it is beautiful."

"It never seemed so golden," she went on. "How soft and sweet the night is! Can't you come out a while with me, father?"

"In a few minutes, perhaps, dear—not just now. I only wished to know where you were. I had not seen you for such a long time, almost three hours."

Her rippling laughter floated back to him as she skipped from the room.

"She did not notice it," said the Governor to himself. "It seems to be there only for me. What does it mean? Is it an optical illusion, I wonder? Why didn't Mary see it, too?"

The sign of the cross! What had it not meant to the world! It spelled redemption. The idea associated itself in his mind with the thoughts of the condemned man. Turner's innocence was conjectural, but absolute proof of his guilt had not been established. Was it not better to pardon a man, even though he might be guilty of the basest of crimes, than to send to his death an innocent man? Anyway, if he was guilty, he might yet atone in this world for his crime by a life of service to his fellow-men. If he did not, then the account must be settled between him and his Maker at the final reckoning.

And still the cross shone down on him. It seemed to steal all the golden radiance of the moon to flash directly into his tired eyes. Suddenly he arose and walked quickly to the telephone.

"Hello, Central," he called feverishly. "Give me 3260, please. Hello, County Jail? This is the Governor. I wish to speak to Sheriff Harvey at once. Yes, yes. Hello, that you, Sheriff? Yes, this is the Governor. Yes, I want to speak of Jim Turner. Everything ready, you say? Have it all stopped now. Jim Turner does not die tonight. I'll be down in about an hour. Yes. All right, good-by."

The Governor wiped the perspiration from his brow, drew a deep breath and walked back to his chair where he sat silently for a quarter of an hour, half-surprised at his own actions, yet regretting nothing.

"Pardon me, suh, but Mistah Kress wants to see you, suh."

"Show him in, Charley."

A well-dressed man almost rushed into the room.

"Governor," he exclaimed, "I've just received a telephone message to the effect that a revolver with a note tied to the handle was found this morning in the Turner woods, in a small ditch, under a bunch of leaves. The note was written by old man Turner, who committed suicide. He was not murdered by Jim Turner, his son. The note spoke of heart trouble, and evidently the fear of death from the disease had driven the old man insane. It's too late, I know. It is nearly half-past 6 o'clock now. An innocent man has been hanged tonight."

"No innocent man has been hanged," calmly replied the Governor. "I reprieved Jim Turner an hour ago."

The visitor gasped. His eyes opened widely, and he sprang across the room and grasped the Governor's hand excitedly. For a few minutes the two men talked together. Then they both prepared to leave the room for the County Jail.

"By the way, Governor," said Kress, as they started out of the library, "did you ever notice from this room the strange effect produced by that screened window? I remember having noticed it when I built the house. See that big cross on the moon? I suppose it is the manner in which the wires on the screen are crossed that produces the effect. See, it makes a perfect cross. Isn't it peculiar?"

"I noticed it," calmly said the Governor. Then, as the full realization of what it meant to Jim Turner and his mother and to his own peace of mind, rushed over him, he added under his breath: "Thank God, I noticed it!"

A Delicate Point.

[Pittsburgh Post:] They are a happy Sewickley couple. They haven't been married very long. In fact, the honeymoon has barely waned. An elderly friend met the bridegroom downtown yesterday and slapped him on the back.

"Well, happy as a lark, I suppose?"

"Oh, yes."

"How's the cooking?"

"I have one trouble there. It's just this, my wife has been preparing angel food every day for dinner."

"You must be getting tired of it."

"I am. Yet I feel a hesitancy about saying anything. How soon after the honeymoon would it be proper to ask for beefsteak and onions?"

An Oklahoma Political Surprise.

[Muskogee Correspondence St. Louis Republic:] W. P. Miller, the new Mayor, opened the first session of the Council here with prayer. It is the first time in the city's history prayer has been heard in the Council chamber.

The religious service caused a sensation, for it had been charged Miller was elected on a "wide-open town" platform.

Two Notes of the Mission Bell.

By O. L. Wadsworth.

A TALE OF OLD SAN DIEGO.

ST. JAMES DAY in the year 1840 was at hand. St. James is the patron saint for whom San Diego was named. Fred Reed arrived in the village the night before the great day of festival; he came up on the hide ship San Gabriel, which had made a long, tedious voyage around the Horn. There was an element of dignified but unusual interest apparent about the little town after it became known that an American was stopping at the Dos Cabesos. (The adobe walls of this old hostelry may be seen to this day.)

When Reed got out in the morning he felt relieved of the fatigue of the long journey and breathed in the glory of the sunshine while he took note of all the strange newness of the things about him. His expectations were high for a glorious day in the wonderful new country of which he had seen so little. Aside from a glimpse of the tiny village of Ensenada as the hide ship plowed its way up the coast, San Diego was the first inhabited spot that his eyes had surveyed in many weeks. He had read of the wonderful mission far up the valley from the town, and he planned to take a walk to it today, after the barbecue was over, and in the evening the host at the inn had said that he should come to the great ball.

As he was running these things over in his mind a young Don of dark, Spanish blood came up to direct a half-dozen peons in preparing the beef for the roasting pits. The gaily-dressed young fellow was accompanied by the most beautiful girl that Reed had ever seen. He caught her stealing a sly glance at him, and his thoughts were further directed toward her by the soft accents of her mother tongue as she conversed with the young Don. His interest grew, he watched her closely out of the corner of his eye, and when she parted from the young Don to go back to her father's house he was delighted as well as surprised to hear her speak a few words of English: "Good-by, my Alphonso."

Reed watched her as she tripped away, so graceful, light-footed and alert. Twice she turned, and each time he fancied that it might be to see if he were still watching her. When she reached the threshold of the house that had been pointed out to Reed as belonging to Senor Alcalá, she looked around for the third time and waved a farewell. Reed dared not believe that it was for him; well he knew that the young Don who stood behind him was watching her, too.

"Why you look, Senor?" asked the other after a short interval of silence. "Ea not one sight of my lovely one quite well enough?"

Wheeling about, Reed smiled at the tall young fellow. They gauged each other for a minute, then Reed said: "Faith, you are the luckiest chap on earth if she is your lovely one."

"Ah, mine Senor, she es mine li'l sister, mine dear, mine love of the heart. She es mine delight of the light foot—no senorita so good, no so fine."

"Your sister!" cried Reed, stepping over to the young Don and offering his hand. "Well, believe me, I'm glad to know you. And she dances—of course she dances—and will she be at the ball tonight?"

Young Alcalá was nearly taken off his feet by the Yankee effusiveness, but he took the proffered hand and managed to say: "Ah, senor, she lead-e ze minuet. You come, senor?"

"I certainly shall—and may I meet her, may I dance with her?"

"When my senorita say she meet the young American, I bring him to her."

The feast was eaten, the wine consumed, the sun had dropped quickly out of sight over great Point Loma.

Candles and tapers were soon glowing in profusion about the great ballroom. Gallant young Dons were arriving—escorting in beautiful, black-eyed witches of the other sex. Reed was there to keenly feel the strangeness yet the splendor of it all, and Reed was watching for some one. As he waited he thought of how different it was from what he had known in the States. This was life as he only fancied it might be. The color, the newness, the joy of it brought a thrill into his adventurous young heart. Yet he forgot the lights and tinsel; they were as nothing to his senses when he caught sight of Victoria Alcalá entering the ballroom on her brother's arm. Even her bright beauty of the daytime was enhanced a hundredfold tonight. The passion of being known and loved of her surged through him. He watched her fine form as she swayed through the movements of the dainty minuet. In his intoxication he imagined that he had never looked upon a face or form of such rare beauty, and probably he never had, for certain it is that Senorita Alcalá rivaled any beauty of the time on all the Pacific. When the dance was over, Reed was half-trembling in his eagerness and wonder whether or not she would wish to meet and dance with him. He saw young Alcalá looking about the room, and a moment later he was coming toward him.

"Mine sister would like dance with you," he said with a proud smile.

Reed looked his appreciation—he could not form words of adequate thanks—and followed the young Don across the room.

There was something mystic, something almost psychic, springing up between Reed and the girl from the very moment they met. Reed was not aware that the old Don, who was presented with his kindly wife, the Donna, sensed the interest that he was taking in his daughter and she in him, as they danced and chatted together, for Reed was completely smitten and noticed naught about him. He danced in a dream dance with this beautiful girl in his arms. He held her tight, and they were of so nearly a height that her warm breath fanned itself against his cheek. They danced on and on; her eyes held his, delighted him—almost impassioned him. She was surely interested in him, for she kept up a steady flow of questioning regarding his journey and the great, far-off cities that she had often longed to see. Playfully she told him that he might some day take her there.

When the dance was over he so greatly wanted her company a little longer that he suggested a walk into the courtyard. She took his arm without a murmur of dissent. The court was dreamy with the odor of the night-blooming flowers, the fragrance of jasmine was sweet on the air. The girl went in search of a spray. Reed waited with his eyes turned upward to the brilliant, starlit heavens. He was dreaming of the girl with the jasmynes, but mostly of the girl. Suddenly he felt a light touch on his shoulder, and caught a delightful, close breath of the fragrance of the spray of flowers she had promised to bring.

Wheeling about, he caught her hands in his. She pretended to try to pull away, but failing, gave him a half-startled look and then lowered her eyes to the spray of flowers that they held between them. He did not utter a word, but feasted his eyes on her loveliness. Finally, after several seconds, she voiced her sentiments in regard to the flower: "The sweetest flower, the flower, of the night," she said.

"You are sweeter than the flower."

She looked up wonderingly. Her eyes held him in a trance, their half-doubting look changed to one of disdain. "You no mean it; all American men that way, I hear," she said, half-savagely wrenching her hands loose.

"But I do mean it. I love you! I love you!" He folded her in his strong arms and kissed her again and again, until he forced the fear from her glowing eyes and something almost tender crept into them.

"You sure?" she whispered, the anger dying out of her voice.

"Quite sure, my—"

"Victoria!" It was her father's voice, filled with subdued fury, that came from the doorway of the open court.

She broke away with flaming cheeks and hurried out of the enchanted ground.

Reed sank down trembling on to a bench near by. "Ye Gods! I love her. I could never have let her go without telling her so. But what will he do with her? I wonder if he saw me kiss her?"

When he went in, a moment later, the Alcalás were gone. Mingling with the crowd through two more dances, he became convinced that he would not see Victoria again that night. After he had retired, sleep did not come to him for hours, and then there were all sorts of fantastic images of a dark-eyed, dark-haired girl who had stolen his heart away.

Late in the morning some one awoke him by tapping on the bulky door of his room. Hurriedly slipping into a robe he opened it and found a Mexican lad standing in the doorway with a letter in his hand. It was a dainty envelope of perfumed paper addressed in a light, feminine handwriting. Reed tore it open and read:

"My Senor: My father was of very watchful eye, he saw you. Now he take me home and say I have no more acquaintance with American dog. I write to say I no consider you such. I wish to see you, but how I know not. I believe you—I love you. Victoria."

Snatching up a piece of paper he scribbled a hasty reply for the Mexican lad to carry back:

"Dearest: We will run away together. Steal away from the house, mount your horse and ride to the old mission, where I will meet you, and in a day's time we will be far away to the north. Your own Fred."

He believed deep down in his soul that she would do it, and he prepared accordingly. After a few hours' search about town he found an Indian offering his bronco for sale. It took him a full day to begin to learn how to manage the little beast, and after he learned how to stay on he began riding from town to mission, mission to town, watching for many days for the coming of the girl he loved, but of whom he had been denied even a glimpse since the night of the great ball.

Finally, when he had almost made up his mind to attempt disguised admittance into the Alcalá home, the little Mexican boy found him and gave him another letter. It was a pathetic little note. She said that her father had intercepted the first letter from him and had been very, very angry with her—shutting her up in a dark closet for a week. She had prayed through all this solitary time for a sight of Reed, and now perhaps the saints were going to answer her prayer and bring her within sight of him. This very afternoon her

father was going to take her to the mission—she confess her sins to the priest and how before the donna in prayer, seeking forgiveness for her worldly distraction.

Reed was too level-headed to chance a night, an hour later he was well up the broad valley toward mission. He had viewed it many times in his mind as it lay there on a commanding slope of the high, whitewashed mud pillars and domes rising the everlasting sunlight. Below the great wall shone the dark green of ancient olive trees, blended with the lighter color of tall, swaying palms.

Concealing his horse behind one of the adobe walls he sought and gained entrance into the church. The priest smiled as he took the silver and crossed the narrow door for him to enter. Then he offered a goblet of wine, but Reed politely declined the drink.

There were several shrined statues in the little walls. In a little square alcove hung the rope. Reed entered and glanced up into the tower. The huge bell was hanging there swung by a great block of weather-beaten pine. The ropes played through the windows of the tower and the metal surface of the bell. Reed felt a great yearning to ring it, but he suddenly heard footsteps and, looking around, discovered the old priest going toward the door to admit some one. Reed left the bell tower and glided swiftly into a dark corner of the main room, the left of the shrine of the Madonna. There awaited developments. The door opened, and the Don and Victoria came from the sunlight into the half-gloom of the church. Don Alcalá began to talk with the priest; Victoria came across the room, knelt before the Madonna. She was so near that he might have reached out and touched her, and his heart was yearning to call her name, to lay eyes on the two men until they left the room.

"The old priest has offered Alcalá a sample of good wine, as he did me. Now my chance has come, thought Reed, and bending forward he softly called the girl's name.

She arose from her knees with a little startled cry.

"Hush, dear, it's only I."

She rushed into his arms, and their lips met. "If you love me that way, darling, I'll never give up—no, never! Now listen, my only one. You must mount your horse tonight and ride out and where the river branches from the valley. By midnight we will be half-way to Los Angeles. Sunday we reach San Luis Rey, and there is a father there who will marry us. Will you do it, sweetheart? I love me enough for that!"

She nodded her head, and her eyes told him of complete submission.

"Victoria!" She dropped on to her knees, in shadow. The old Don seemed peered that she should remain at her prayer so long, and he called her. Controlling her voice she answered her father, while glancing up toward Reed as if to speak and cheer. Then she tossed him a kiss from her tips and was gone.

Before leaving the mission grounds he happened the thin-lipped priest for another horse, and after finding the town he gave out the report that he was on an inland trip to the mines. He started that night and said that he intended to go as far as the fathers had built across the San Diego River. The matter of fact, he pulled out to a spot a mile above town and camped among the willows. He leisurely meal he packed up his animals, and swung on his canteens, and as soon as it was quite dark retraced his route to the river. He expected a long vigil. Perhaps she would not be able to slip away tonight, but if she did not come he would wait back to his camp at daybreak and wait until she came. Two hours of quiet passed, quiet but not sleep. Finally he caught the sound he had been expecting. He arose and peered down the road. Some one was coming quietly on horseback. Reed waited.

"Is it you, Senor Reed?" The voice was low.

"Yes, dear."

"Oh, Senor Reed, I am terribly sorry, but I cannot with you, I fear. You know not how much I love you."

"Why, what's the matter, little girl?"

"The Madonna is angry. My prayers have been in upon this afternoon, I fear she will punish me as she likes you not."

Reed was nonplussed; he hardly knew what to do. Had it been sacrilege for him to speak to her while at prayer?

"If she likes you not, how can I go with you? See you again, no, never, if she bids me go back to my father's house." The girl began to cry.

Reed reached up and drew her down from the tears. "Don't be afraid, dear," he soothed as he wiped the tears. "If you like we'll go back to the mission; you can get square with the Madonna. There's nothing for you to worry about."

Weekly.

tion shook the ground, and the trembling of the earth brought the sound of the bell. Reed held his breath as he gazed upward and watched the old bell swing back and heard the clapper sound the second note. The next thing that he knew he was staggering toward his horse too thoroughly heartbroken to wonder at the strange, dizzy shaking that the earth's crust had undergone. Nothing seemed to matter now—nothing but the fact that action was imperative, that it was death for him to stay there among the shadows of his unutterable despair. He untied his horse and drew himself dejectedly into the saddle. He had started away, he knew not whither. At daylight he found himself and the outfit on the top of the high mesa south of the great valley that harbors the old mission, and he decided to try to find his way to Ensenada. Toward evening, after a dreadfully wearing day, he reached a little Indian settlement where there were some wonderful springs, several of them of sulphur water.

When he had picketed out his horses he went down the gulch for cold drinking water. As he stooped to dip a bucketful a boulder came bounding down the hillside from the trail above. Reed looked up, and a great wave of joy shot through him. Victoria was coming a-horseback over the trail he had come. It was not until that moment that he realized that she had not rung the bell, but that a great earthquake had shaken two notes from its throat. She brought word of the forgiveness of the Madonna, and next day they found a kindly priest in the village of Ensenada. The old Don made the best of his being outwitted when he really learned that kicking up a fuss would do no good.

the nature of the Gulf Stream and one of the prime forces at work in giving it birth. It has been shown that when the barometer is high the weight of the air is sufficient to depress the surface of the sea and reflexively to drive the waters away toward the less resisting areas of low pressure just as forcing one's hand into a bucket will cause the water to rise. It has been estimated that the action of the high and low pressure areas overlying the sea may bring about a total difference in level of more than sixty feet, and it has been estimated that the sea level in the Gulf of Mexico is nearly forty inches higher than off Sandy Hook. This explains the steady northern flow of the Gulf Stream because of the natural tendency of water to seek its own level and to travel toward the depression occasioned by the increased low area toward the polar region.

The variations of the barometer, which have no noticeable effect commonly upon human beings, are still sufficient to produce this great river of the sea and to keep the Gulf Stream flowing unceasingly upon its northern course. The hydrographer has been able to reduce the wonderful story to figures.

When the Gulf Stream passes Cape Florida to begin its northern course it has an hourly flow representing a volume of 90,000,000,000 tons of water, and this immense body has in solution a heavy burden of salt. For the sake of a comparison it is said that the salt thus transported in that interval, if the water were evaporated away, would require 100 times the number of sea-going vessels now afloat to carry it. In fact, the water is so salty because the sea has undergone a measure of evaporation while in the gulf.

The Gulf Stream.

Dreaded by Sailors.

CURRENT OFTEN SWEEPS THEM OFF THEIR COURSE.

AS A HELP AS WELL AS A MENACE—ICEBERGS COME ALONG BY IT—MARINERS AS WELL AS LANDMEN FUELED OVER THIS PHENOMENON—INDICATOR OF WATER NOT TO BE DEPENDENT ON TO INDICATE PRESENCE OF BERGS.

From New York Sun.

All of great marine catastrophes the loss of the Titanic has bred an abundance of suggestions looking to future security upon the sea; but there are conditions that must ever be reckoned with, no matter what provision man may make against an emergency. The ocean will always have its mysteries, and among these are the great currents that follow their regular tracks north and south, east and west, and below the surface of the lanes of commerce in the great rivers of the ocean are at once a help and a menace to the navigator: a help when they carry him upon his course and bring him relief from the rougher conditions of the outlying waters; and a menace when they sweep him insidiously aside from his intended path and hasten him unconsciously toward the iceberg's life, either holding it away from him or driving it across the roads of commerce. Because these currents have their own tracks and do not flow with unfailing regularity upon the surface of the sea the mariner's task becomes a most delicate one.

Of all the big ocean currents the Gulf Stream is the most important, not only because of its great length but because of its influence upon the climate of the sea. It is the movement of this wonderful current that tempers the climate on this coast from the other months and its midsummer flow steps down to one side to give the polar waters a somewhat warmer touch, so that they in their turn moderate the heat of the Gulf. A body of water of this character has a moderating and varied influence and its slightest movement may seriously upset surrounding conditions. It is an often it is reported that the Gulf Stream has shifted from its accustomed course, and that it has been shifted upon the surface; but down below the surface the main body of the Gulf Stream is constantly on its way with probably no serious departure from its regular track through long periods of years. It is, however, the navigator is guided mainly by the surface flow, and when this wanders seemingly he is in a false position, especially if enveloped in fog and when he is off the points of meeting of trade routes, or when he is coming into the neighborhood of heavy ice or of other large.

the fogs which have made that part of the North Atlantic a graveyard for ships.

Whether the Gulf Stream is indirectly the cause for the Labrador current or whether each is but a reaction due to other and more potent forces, is quite beyond the present question; but, as a matter of fact, the stream flows northerly and to the eastward, while the Labrador current comes south and hangs closely to the contours of the coast. At a point something like fifteen degrees of latitude east of Newfoundland the great stream splits and a branch of it turns north toward the arctic basin, washing the western shore of Greenland.

This body of warm water walls in, as it were, the eastern trend of the Labrador current and forces the polar waters closer to the coasts of Labrador and Newfoundland. The net result is to push the icebergs and heavy flocks against the unfriendly shores of Labrador, where most of the bigger bodies of the ice are ground into less dangerous masses, so that when they do break free from their months of battling they drift south normally in a form that makes them less of a menace to Transatlantic shipping. Anything that tends to weaken the restrictive power of the Gulf Stream's northern branch increases the opportunity for the Labrador current to penetrate further south at greater speed, thus breaking through nature's defense against the trespassing berg and permitting the downward flow of more of the polar waters close to the surface. In a way it is a sort of colossal game of football, and the effort of the Labrador current is to break through the Gulf Stream's line and to carry the ball, in this case the gigantic berg, into the path of ocean-borne traffic.

Most people imagine the Gulf Stream is quite irresistible and that its warm waters flow on in a great solid volume, unaffected by the surrounding ocean; but this is not the fact. In the month of February the Gulf Stream south of Newfoundland is decidedly streaked by incursions of cold waters from the Labrador current, and side by side flow warm bands and cold bands which may vary greatly in temperature. These cold bands show how the polar flood succeeds in part in overcoming the onward impulse of the Gulf Stream, and the result may be twofold in consequence.

The navigator, if threading his way through the fog, may alternately believe himself in the Gulf Stream and again too far north of it, or being fearful of ice when crossing the cold band may be lulled into a sense of security when running into warmer waters.

This Season Abnormal.

But apart from this, the appearance of these bands of colder water upon the course of the Gulf Stream may have a graver significance. The life of the iceberg after breaking away from the coast of Labrador depends upon two things, the temperature of the atmosphere and the warmth of the surrounding waters. The longer the glacial offspring drifts in the cold flood of the Labrador current the slower its dissolution, and the farther south the ice can be carried by that polar tide the worse it is for ocean travel and the sturdier the vessel as an obstacle in the pathway of any ship. These are the conditions that have confronted the mariner in the weeks past and still stand in the fairway of ocean trade over the sea lanes hitherto followed at this season. It is for this reason that the Transatlantic steamship companies have agreed to take the new route so far south.

The world, however, naturally still wonders why the present year should be exceptional; and this can be answered better if something more is explained about

Puzzles of the Waters.

This salt makes the warm water denser than it otherwise would be, and the salinity of the Gulf Stream remains substantially constant as it sweeps on toward the coast of Newfoundland. But even with this salt in solution, the warm water of the stream is a little bit lighter than the cold, but far less salty flood of the Labrador current; hence the southern flood holds possession of the surface under normal conditions. But this difference in density is not sufficient to leave the tide of the Gulf Stream lighter if materially lowered in temperature, and it must not be forgotten that the Labrador current would be uppermost if heated to the same degree. Here then is suggested a solution of the puzzling and apparently contradictory appearance of bands of polar water overriding the warmer waters of the Gulf Stream. No landsman need apologize for ignorance on this point, because seafarers well-nigh daily admit themselves confounded by this very phenomenon. In fact, only a few days ago the commanding officer of a British steamer appealed to the United States Hydrographic Office for an explanation.

It is a common trick with the cook to settle the coffee when muddy with grounds by pouring into the pot a small quantity of cold water. At once the cold water sinks because of its greater weight, and in sinking it chills the floating grounds and precipitates them. Ordinarily, the coldness of the waters from the polar basin gives them greater weight than the warm salt-burdened flood of the Gulf Stream, and this is why the Labrador current either dodges to one side close to Newfoundland or sinks under the stream where the two ocean rivers meet. Why, then, did the skipper of the English ship find this order of affairs reversed? The polar waters simply chilled those of the Gulf Stream sufficiently to cause the latter to sink even though still of a higher temperature than the overriding waters from the north, and the Arctic Stream in the shape of cold bands remained at the surface until the heat of the underlying waters from the south reasserted itself and brought them again to the top. This shows how delicate are the contending circumstances which complicate the task of the navigator and which bring about confusion just when clearness of understanding is necessary for safety's sake.

In order that the sweep of the Labrador current may have sufficient momentum to carry it against the usually speedier Gulf Stream and cause its colder waters to dominate, there must be an abnormal condition. The past winter has been an unusually severe one, and for weeks upon weeks the Transatlantic liners brought news of severe and prolonged gales. Without explaining the theory of storms, it suffices to know that the air flows toward areas of low pressure just as the sea water does, and in rushing to fill these aerial cavities, creates winds, the difference in pressure between the high and low areas augmenting the force of the wind.

Brought Down Iceberg.

Ordinarily, the winds and the waves they produce don't disturb seriously the course of the Gulf Stream, but heavy gales will do this to some depth and will send the surface flood off to one side of the great volume of the underlying steadily-flowing body. This intermittent disturbance may and occasionally does deceive the navigator, but it does not upset the great balance of the contending forces in the shape of the Labrador Current on one hand and the Gulf Stream on the other. But a series of quick following storms, indicating a fairly continuous area of low pressure, such as occurred in the past winter, constitute a different condition of affairs.

This would tend to induce the Gulf Stream to sweep more to the south off the coast of Newfoundland, and it would weaken the volume and possibly alter the direction of the branch of the Stream normally turning north toward Greenland. As a result, the polar flood

The City and the House Beautiful. Gardens, Grounds, Streets, Parks, Lakes.

By Ernest Branton.

Water Gardens.

THIS SEASON OF THE YEAR THE BEST OF ALL FOR THEM.

AT NO other time in the year do water gardens make such a splendid showing as at present—the real water-garden season. Not only do we have the lovely, gigantic lotus flowers in several colors, but a constant procession of water lilies will march from now to autumn, in great luxuriance of growth and splendor of color. These lilies, belonging to the genus *Nymphaea*, are, altogether, the loveliest, most perfect flowers that nature produces.

The "sacred lotus" of song and story was a *Nymphaea* and not a lotus at all. The genus is an extensive one, and aside from the many species, the enterprising horticulturists have produced many wonderful varieties, some of them more striking and beautiful than the species themselves. Our own "water-lily man," E. D. Sturtevant of Hollywood, the pioneer grower of aquatics in America, has produced many new ones and one of these was named in his honor by one of our greatest scientific authorities. We do not have nearly enough of water gardens, for in a land so naturally devoid of natural water as Southern California there is an unusual charm about premises containing even a small pool. Water-gardening is not expensive,



THE INDIAN CEDAR.

though the general public seems to think so. The first cost represents the total cost. One may even grow one very fine *Nymphaea* in half of an ordinary barrel sunk in the soil to the natural level. The other half may as well be placed beside it and have two pools. In these, aside from the water plants, one should have a few fan-tailed goldfish. A small cement pool three feet deep is still better and will last for all time. The writer has never known any one who, having built a water garden, discarded it, unless to build a larger and finer one.

... ..

OF ALL conifers that grow none surpass in beauty the Indian cedar (*Cedrus deodara*), the giant tree of the Himalayas. Its form is the most unconventional of all cone-bearing trees and thereby lies its greatest charm. No two trees are alike, yet every one is beautiful, for in this range of form lies their chief attractiveness. It is one of the most popular of all trees for California gardens, has been used for many fine avenues, notably at Altadena and Kearney Park, Fresno; may be found in considerable numbers in our parks and also in the Angeles forest reserve.

... ..

A *Flora of California*. PART III of "A Flora of California," by Dr. W. L. Jepson of the Department of Botany, University of California, is now out of press and will be welcomed by every lover of botanical hay, for it contains the grasses of California, written by A. S. Hitchcock, agronomist, Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, one of the world's most noted authorities on grasses. This part contains pages 95 to 192, and covers, besides the gigantic family of grasses, a few other natural orders. Parts I and II

were previously issued and more will soon follow, the whole to be completed in two large volumes of about ten parts each. This will prove the largest and most complete botany possessed by any State in America; one of which every plant student will be proud, for the high standard of the author's previous works is all the assurance needed to satisfy the most captious critic. His magnificent "Silva of California," which sells in half morocco for \$15, is the largest and most finely illustrated scientific work ever published on this Coast. (The returns from the sale of this monster volume go to the University of California and not to the author.) A small and more popular volume covering nearly the same field is his "Trees of California," which sells for \$2.50; a book for all interested in our native trees. The total cost of the work now under way is not known at present, as it sells in parts, as issued, but it is not believed it will total over \$30. The publishers are Cunningham, Curtiss & Welch, San Francisco, who have also a branch house in Los Angeles.

... ..

WE HEAR much of "as the twig is bent so the tree is inclined," and the saying is all of truth and none of error. While we may roughly saw and shear in mature years no amount of such work, however carefully or intelligently performed, will ever prove as satisfactory as early training, and the latter accomplishes so much with so little time and effort. How true the poet wrote:

"A pebble in the streamlet scant
Has changed the course of many a river,
A dewdrop on the baby plant
Has warped the giant oak forever."

... ..

FROM time to time there appears in this department records of street planting in various foreign countries, though few of them are of value or interest in Southern California. The following report from our Consul-General at Frankfurt-on-the-Main is sent in by a reader at Betteravia and is of interest for having the oriental plane or sycamore in first place—also our best deciduous tree.

"One of the pleasantest and most striking features of Frankfurt is its wealth of verdure. In addition to the famous Palmengarten, the Zoological Garden, and a host of parks and squares, the 'Anlagen,' or parks laid out on the site of the former outer wall torn down about the beginning of the nineteenth century, encircle the center of the town. The residence part of the city is beautified by its numerous gardens, nearly all residences having a garden, often a spacious lawn, between street and house. The principal streets and highways are planted with shade trees.

"The planting of shade trees is carried on under the supervision of the 'Stadt-Gaertnerlei,' an office having charge of public parks, etc., which office furnished the following information with respect to planting and care of shade trees on streets and highways, stating that similar conditions prevail in other German cities:

"The following varieties are used in the center of town: *Platanus orientalis*, *Robinia pseudacacia* *Besoniana*, *Robinia pseudacacia* *monophylla*, *Tilia alba*, *Acer pseudoplatanus*, *Aesculus hippocastanum* *flore plena*, *Sophora japonica*. In addition to the above the following varieties are used in the outer districts and on highways: *Acer plantanoides* *Schwedleri*, *Acer negundo*, *Acer dasycarpum*, *Tilia platyphyllos*, *Tilia vulgaris* (*intermedia*), *Populus nigra fastigiata*, *Ulmus montana*, *Ulmus vegeta*, *Fraxinus excelsior*.

"The trees are generally planted at intervals of eight meters (twenty-six feet.) Trees with spreading crowns are set a little farther apart, while those which do not spread are planted nearer together. Trees are planted with great care. The ground is prepared by digging a hole about six feet square and three feet deep, which is filled with the earth in which the particular tree prospers. In case of drought trees are thoroughly watered

once a week or once in two weeks. The branches are trimmed in winter.

"The Bavarian government has given much attention to fruit growing, a decree having been issued in 1769 requiring all land owners to plant fruit trees along the public highways bordering their estates. The systematic planting of such trees was begun about the middle of the last century. The value of fruit trees in Bavaria is now estimated at \$170,000."

... ..

NO FLOWER has of late been so highly prized as the nasturtium, especially the dwarf-growing ones. Almost every shade of color except blue may be had, and they have become so common that even

BURNS

STANDARD OF QUALITY

Grover's Soft and Easy Shoes

\$2.50

\$3.50



Grover's Soft and Easy Shoes

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Illustrated Weekly.

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and is very cheap. Nasturtiums will grow and bloom anywhere, though in the shade they run rather than to blossom. Neither do they like much water, or the effect is the same as though in the shade. A rich, friable soil with a real water square is the best spot to grow nasturtiums. At home are they in California that once they are hard to lose. In fact, though many are hard and well-liked, the writer considers them a pest, for, like portulaca and a host of other early-grown plants, they soon run riot in the garden and are not easy to exterminate.

Illustrated Flowers.

ANEMONE ARNOLDI is the name of the plant that is said to be the largest of all flowers. It is named after Mr. Stamford Arnold, one-time Governor of Maine, and Dr. Arnold, a naturalist. They together found this plant which bears what is said to be the world's greatest wonder in gigantic flowers. It is composed of five roundish petals, each a foot across and of a brilliant color, covered with numerous irregular white swellings. The petals surround a nearly a foot wide, the margin of which bears the stamens.

When filled with a fleshy disk, the upper surface of which is everywhere covered with projections like a cow's horns. The cup when free from its water would hold about twelve pints of water. The flower weighs fifteen pounds. It is very thick, the petals being three-quarters of an inch in thickness. With its heavy mass it is led to expect sweetness, but its odor is that of rotting beef, and Dr. Arnold supposed that even if it were decayed by the smell and were depositing its eggs in the thick disk, taking it for a piece of meat.

There is a standard variety of violets to grow for commercial purposes undoubtedly is the Princess. A few years ago it was nearly all the California, with a few



COCO PLUMOSA, THE STREET PALM.

both London and other sorts, but the Princess has been best adapted to the southern part of the State and all others have been discarded by the trade. The plant is a sturdy lean; it must be friable and easily

which are seldom grown on a commercial scale except in the field, with rows far enough apart to allow of using the soil with a one-horse cultivator. Fertilizer is seldom used except it be stable manure in the shape of a manure. Our soils are usually sufficiently rich in themselves. Violets may easily be overfed by too much manure, in which case they bear leaves and flowers. The violet will not stand quick action and the only one that can be recommended is the Princess. It is a sturdy plant, and this must be pure and not too springy. Frequent waterings and cultivation are the ingredients to success.

Thistle. The Russian thistle, or Russian cactus (Salsola kali), is really neither a thistle nor a cactus. It is the true English name, but to the farmers, who are best acquainted with the plant, it is known as the Russian thistle.

The weed is an annual, growing to a height of six feet to three feet, branching profusely, and when not cut down forming a dense, bush-like plant two to six feet in diameter and one-half to two-thirds as high. When cut down, it is tender and juicy throughout, with small, narrow, lanceolate leaves; but in late summer it sends out long, stiff branches which bear, in place of leaves, small, one-fourth to one-half inch long. At the end of each cluster of spines is a papery flower about one inch in diameter. In California this thistle grows in the prescribed weeds and Los Angeles county has spent much money in attempting its extermination.

When the writer saw the snapdragon of a dozen years ago, he could hardly recognize some of the latest improved strains of the same species, so much have they

been improved. Both the spike and the individual flower have been greatly improved in size and form, and as for color, they run from pure white through the pinks and on to the deepest crimson, while others are shades of yellow and of purple. At the late flower show in Sierra Madre the snapdragons were exceptionally fine. One strain of seeds gives a majority of the flowers beautifully variegated. You may buy them in separate colors in any large seed store, and now is a good time to plant them. If you find some colors that you fancy very much, they are easily propagated from cuttings in sand. Cuttings for this purpose should be the soft new tips, though not those which show flower buds. Snapdragons do well in California except where an occasional plant is attacked by a peculiar rust for which there is no remedy but to pull the plant out.

Utilization of Vacant Lots.

FOR several years the City Beautiful page has advocated the use and beautification of vacant city lots, calling attention to the success attained in eastern cities through the work of Vacant Lot Associations, etc. The problem now seems near to solution. The various schools of the city have extended their school garden work to near-by unused property, and if this movement does not culminate in the appropriation of all vacant lots it will at least call attention to the importance of control of one of our greatest eyesores—numberless, weed-grown, rubbish-strewn vacant lots.

Don't Expect Too Much.

THOUGH this is the land of big things, of marvelous growth and development even in plant life, we must not expect to have a finished garden in a day. An attractive picture of a park or home grounds cannot be built in a day, week, month, or year. Properly to plant—the proper stuff, in proper place and at proper distance apart—requires much knowledge, experience, and study, with not a little ingenuity or genius; also an artistic taste. Now that we have all of it put down on paper, it must appear that this work should be done only by one experienced in the work. The work in too many gardens is absolutely meaningless; there is no good reason why the plants are placed where they are. Such places have no character.

The Complete Dramatist.

Alfredo De Steyne desired to shine
As a writer of popular plays;
He cribbed from the best, with the keenest of zest,
In his effort to cabbage the bays;
He lifted, ad lib. from the writings of Ibsen
and likewise from G. Bernard Shaw;
He took, right and left, from each writer of heft,
And always the "big scenes" that draw.

Was he sent to jail? Not a bit—every mail
Brought orders for plays from his pen;
The critics all praised, and the world stood amazed
At the wealth of this wisest of men;
He was classed 'mong the great, and was asked to orate—
He lectured and turned 'em away;
'Twas drawing it mild to say Fortune smiled—
'Twas a grin that the jade flashed his way.

But he tampered with fate, and he learned, when too late,

What it means to change nags in midstream,
He worked many years, with sighs and with fears
On a play that was simply a dream;
It was his, every line, but Alfredo De Steyne
Succumbed in a month to deep grief.
For the critical class, and the public, en masse,
Arose, with the chorus of "Thief!"

—[Denver Republican.

Ancient Philosophy.

[Plato:] Until philosophers are kings, and the princes of this world are filled with the spirit and power of philosophy, and political greatness and wisdom meet in one, cities will never cease from ill; no, nor the human race, as I believe, and not until then will our state have a possibility of life, and see the light of day.

Inebriate Bear in Prohibition State.

[Maine Woods:] There are probably a number of men in Maine who remember the tame bear that used to live in Redington in days when lumbering was booming in that section. This bear was a 200 pounder, kind and docile, but the possessor of one bad habit. That was his penchant for intoxicating liquor.

Now and then lumbermen would get the bear drunk, which was an exceedingly easy thing to do. Bruin preferred rum, but would drink whisky if nothing better was at hand. In the morning after a night's debauch he frequently had a typical "morning after thirst," which he learned to quench by turning a faucet outside the main camp, when he would lap up the water very eagerly that ran from the tap.

No efforts were made at reformation, although it is

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Pacific Electric Bldg. LOS ANGELES.

[327]

not stated that the animal filled a drunkard's grave. As a matter of fact he lived at the camps for a number of years without harming a person, although some of the men seemed to antagonize him at times

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You want the one that will be most economical in point of current consumed—the one that is simplest in design and construction so that it will not require repairs nor expert attention:

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You do NOT want a machine that uses such small pipe to carry the dust out, that all its power is lost through friction, and has to create such a high vacuum to move the dust at all, that it costs 7 times as much current to operate as the TUEC, with larger pipe and only a moderate vacuum, needs to do much better work.

INVESTIGATE THE TUEC before you pipe your building. We shall be glad to give you valuable suggestions for piping it, whether it is a building already done or just under construction, and besides, other interesting facts about the TUEC. The machine is already specified for some of the fine new buildings here, such as the new TIMES building and the Los Angeles Investment Co. building and it will be found equally satisfactory installed in older buildings.

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By Our Regular Contributors.

Olives in California.

ONE OF THE STATE'S OLDEST PRODUCTS FINALLY TRIUMPHS.

By Edwin F. Schallert.

ALTHOUGH the planting of the first olive trees was probably undertaken as early, if not earlier, than that of any other product in the history of California, the fruit can hardly be said to have attained any great commercial importance until the present time.

however, that there are between 12,000 and 14,000 acres of olive land in the State. The fruit is grown in almost every county from Shasta on the north to San Diego on the south, the yield being about equally divided between Northern and Southern California. The acreage figures above mentioned mean, perhaps, that there are over a quarter of a million trees in the State, and it is probable that between \$3,000,000 and \$5,000,000 is invested in olive culture. This year the production of olive oil in California is expected to total about 1,000,000 gallons, and the output of ripe olives is figured at 1,500,000 gallons. The revenue from the in-

wonderful picture. Rarely does one see so many of one kind.

Although there are nearly 300 different varieties of olives the principal ones grown in the Sylmar groves are the Manzanillo, the Nevadillo and the Mission. Manzanillo is particularly adapted for pickling, the Nevadillo is used principally in the making of olive oil. Despite the fact that the Mission olive is considered best for planting in this State, only 350 acres have been set out at Sylmar, of which forty-five acres are in trees. A small acreage is devoted to the cultivation of the Obliza and Ascolano varieties. The former is a very large olive and is in demand because of its size but its flavor is not equal to that of the others mentioned. On account of its many valuable properties the Manzanillo is said to be equal to any.

No product requires more care in its preparation for market than the olive. Where the groves were beset with difficulties in the disposal of the fruit and the fig growers, in the propagation of the similar ones might be said to have found the Sylmar growers in making edible the raw product of the olive. Special attention has to be paid throughout the process of manufacture to give the right keeping and the properties to the ripe olive.

Preparation of Ripe Olives.

FIRST, olives are graded as to size. They are then left in a lye solution for twenty or thirty days for the purpose of removing their inherent bitterness. Following this they are immersed in a fresh solution for a period of nine or ten days to remove the salt and finally they are placed in a salt solution. The pickling process is completed in about ten days. In all it takes nearly a month and a half to give value to the olive after it has been picked from the tree. When the fruit is taken out of the salt solution it is graded as to color, for the commercial value of the product seems to depend a great deal on its hue. There is seemingly no reason to make any distinction on this account. After it has been separated from the pits it is packed in cans by machinery and made ready for market.

Manufacture of Olive Oil.

AT THE Sylmar factory the olives used for oil are first bruised in a sort of cog-wheel grinder. Following this they are placed in a large rubber-encased hydraulic press between layers of cloth, and are pressed to a 600-ton pressure. Then the mass of pulp is run in a rotary crusher, and ground and mixed with water. Nothing but a sticky mess. After this it is pressed in the hydraulic press, and then the whole process is repeated. By that time nearly every drop of oil has been extracted. Following upon this, the water is removed, which the olive contains about equal parts of water and oil. Then the oil is allowed to stand for several days in order that impurities may settle, and then being bottled it is filtered through special machinery.

Naturally, the care used in the manufacture of California olive oil has won it a place in the world which cannot be surpassed. No other olive oil can compete with ours in modern times, although their output is enormous, quantity for quantity.

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A glimpse of Sylmar groves



Pickling ripe olives at Sylmar.

Olive growing has certainly suffered as many and more setbacks than any other branch of horticulture, and it is really only now that the product is beginning to be recognized at its true value. European green olives have led in the markets of this country for so long that years of effort were required on the part of the producers to establish the vastly superior ripe olive of this State. Nevertheless, its excellent flavor and great food value have at last triumphed, and its popularity is bound to increase rapidly henceforth. As far as olive oil is concerned the California product is generally considered better than anything produced in the Old World.

Owing to the fact that it has been hampered in its progress for so many years, great difficulty is experienced in obtaining reliable statistics concerning olive culture. The growers have not made any notable concerted effort to market their crop, and as producing areas are very much scattered there are no very authentic records of State production. It is estimated,

however, that there are between 12,000 and 14,000 acres of olive land in the State. The fruit is grown in almost every county from Shasta on the north to San Diego on the south, the yield being about equally divided between Northern and Southern California. The acreage figures above mentioned mean, perhaps, that there are over a quarter of a million trees in the State, and it is probable that between \$3,000,000 and \$5,000,000 is invested in olive culture. This year the production of olive oil in California is expected to total about 1,000,000 gallons, and the output of ripe olives is figured at 1,500,000 gallons. The revenue from the in-

The Largest Olive Orchard in the World.

THE most important producing sections are located in San Diego, Butte, Fresno, San Joaquin and Los Angeles counties. Other regions are also prolific in their output of the fruit, but Los Angeles county ranks the highest, and the returns from her crop amount to nearly \$600,000 annually. Moreover, in Los Angeles county is the largest olive grove in the world. It is some 2000 acres in area, and is called the Sylmar orchard. Nearly 100,000 trees are planted on this large tract, the average number being forty-five or fifty to the acre. Sylmar is located about twenty-four miles from Los Angeles in the San Fernando Valley, right at the city's door, in fact. The grove extends from the Southern Pacific Railroad track up into the mountains on the eastern side of the valley, and the gray-green "sea of trees"—as the name of Sylmar signifies—makes a

only when it comes to California olives and olive reports no ripe olives to this country. The report of ripening this article is not known by the people, and besides, the ripe fruit of their orchards is used for a pest which renders it practically useless for commercial purposes. As far as the green olives are concerned, European importations rank the olive as a product of value only as a relish, and not compared in nutritious qualities with our native products.

Stock Thriving in Imperial Valley.

FIGURES go to show that there are now in the neighborhood of 200,000 head of cattle on the irrigated lands of Imperial county between Brawley on the north and Calexico on the south. These are divided about as follows: Sheep, 100,000 head; beef cattle, 20,000; dairy cows, 15,000; hogs, 50,000; horses and mules, 15,000.

By reason of the rapid growth of the stock raising industry, alfalfa acreage is being greatly extended, and the farmers of the valley are also preparing to set out more corn than ever this summer because of the high price of feed. No branch of work has shown better results in Imperial than the raising of cattle, for the animals seem to thrive unusually well. Moreover, the excellence of the soil is productive of an abundance of alfalfa for feed, and without this product stock-raising can hardly be engaged in on a commercial basis in California. The large territory suitable for the production of alfalfa in this State, however, makes stock-raising profitable in almost every county, and our cattle are reputed for their high grade.

Plants or Animals?

LINES WHERE THE TWO KINDS OF ORGANISM MINGLE.

[Harper's Weekly:] Was the cell, which was the origin of organic life on earth, vegetable or animal? Haeckel and his followers hold that it was vegetable and that the cells of animal nature sprang from the vegetable cells, which were the first cells formed. In tracing the grades in the scale of beings it is not possible to define clearly the point where one nature branched off from the other. The scientist has tried in vain to classify the good and the evil and to do his work without invading the field of metaphysics. The animal and vegetable kingdoms are represented as two trees whose roots cling together and intermingle and whose summits are widely separated.

Among the organic refuse cast up by the tides quantities of coralline and vegetable matters are found. Among them there are very fine seaweeds covered with rose and white calcareous armor; some scientists have ranked them among seaweeds; others have classified them as polyps. There is a pretty little water plant, the "marsilia," which closely resembles a grub and sometimes rises on its little feet as if to satisfy some occult impulse. There are plants with systems comparable to the arterial system of the human being. A fragment of the sargassum recalls to mind the ramifications of the human arteries. The sargassum is but one of many peculiar algae, of which there are at least 15,000 existing species, but it is the most voluminous member of the family. One of its plants attains a length of 300 meters. These weeds are the giants of the vegetable world. In the same family there are dwarfs so small that they can be seen only with the microscope. The bacteria of typhoid fever, diphtheria, tetanus, cholera, the plague, and other diseases are of the algae family. While they are all of the vegetable world, they are more dangerous than wolves.

Mosses and lichens are formed by the indissoluble association of a mushroom and an alga. Lichens cover the arid ground, the rocks, trees, and walls; they are stiff and bristling or feathery; they are gray, yellow, and very often a vivid green.

It is supposed that the "manna" described in Biblical history as "a small white thing like hoar frost," which was seen on the ground when the dew disappeared, was a lichen of the sort common in Europe and is the only nourishment of the reindeer of Lapland. It has been said that were Lapland to be deprived of the reindeer lichen the country would become a desert.

It is probable that the original vegetation of the world's first days of verdure sprang from the deposits of the lichens. Only a few spores of mushrooms and of algae were needed to start plant production in all parts of the globe. The little whitish lichen called the "edible parmella" is carried all over Asia by the winds and deposited in masses in the Crimea, where the people eat it and feed it to their goats. The debris of the lichens accumulates and prepares the layer of humus soil in which other plants can live. Irish lichens, or moss, is one of the beneficent vegetable growths of earth. Many mosses have a commercial value; they may choke the growth of the springing plant, but they serve as filling for the mattress of the poor, they are used for brooms and brushes, and as they are bad conductors of heat, they are valued as filling for the sides of ice-boxes. Like lichens, moss forms soil, or humus, on the arid ground and makes a bed where other plants can grow. It moderates the floods of the mountain rivers, because its roots are thirsty drinkers, while in the forest it is a feeder of the streams.

The microscope reveals the beautiful tissue of the leaves of the mosses, and the peculiarly minute care taken by nature to preserve them from the extremes of heat and cold. Moss plants are shaped like vases; they are often of elegant and graceful forms. Some of them have rows of cells, one laid above the other, and

closed by double ranks of teeth, the outer side shell-like and colored and the inner side diaphanous and supple. The ranks of the teeth are set in groups which vary in number as the species vary; but the groups in a species always contain the same number of teeth. The teeth vary in number from four to sixty-four. In some species they (the teeth) are clamped over a membrane to form a drum hermetically closed by a cover rounded like a beadle's cap. The cap is covered with a smooth colt trimmed with long yellow hairs. When the plant reaches maturity the cap falls off, the cover falls, the teeth open and close with rhythmic motion, and the spores issue from the heart of the plant, to be carried by the winds, as they have been carried since first the lichen worked for the formation of the verdure of the earth. The movements of mosses and lichens are so like the actions of men that scientists have found reasons for attributing their peribatic work to an animal origin.

Colorado's Tungsten Farm.

[Harper's Weekly:] The greatest tungsten deposits in the world are on what is known locally as the "tungsten farm" at Netherlands, Boulder county, Colo., about forty-five miles due west of Denver. The "farm" covers hundreds of acres on a steep mountainside. The ore is piled in great masses all over the top of the ground. The greater and richer portions lie in rows piled in lines as far as the eye can reach. It is a desolate sea of black rocks, sharp-edged and bewilderingly jumbled. The pieces of mineral are deceivingly heavy. A fragment that looks as though it could be picked up easily with one hand requires a decided effort of strength to lift it.

Tungsten is a metal that was first found in veins deep in the earth. Its original use was in hardening steel for armor plate. Now it is also employed as an alloy in making steel tools. It gives them an extraordinary strength and hardness. When used in drills or lathes, for example, the tool can be run at a high speed which by its frictional heat would fuse ordinary steel. The tungsten steel, however, remains cool and keeps its edge. Its most familiar use is in the filaments of incandescent electric lights. Here it puts the cost of the light about one-third and gives a steadier, more perfect illumination than the carbon filament which was first used.

Two pounds of tungsten will furnish material for filaments for about 50,000 electric bulbs, for each filament is only one-twelve-hundredth of an inch in diameter. The current passing through the filament heats it to an incredible degree, and the glow that results eliminates the red rays in the light, which are those that make any ordinary electric illumination trying to the eyes.

Tungsten is found combined with another mineral called wolframite in the proportion of about one-third of the latter to two-thirds of the former. Before the discovery of the "tungsten farm" this mineral commanded a very high price, but now the price is carefully regulated by the owners of this farm. They ship only enough to meet the demand and hold the price steady.

The rows of tungsten rock on this "farm" were originally veins that were near the surface of the earth. The walls of rock that confined them were eroded away by the action of the elements through millions of years. At the same time the action of heat and cold broke down the veins of mineral and converted them into small pieces. The method of harvesting the "crop" on this "tungsten farm" is simple. Workmen gather up the rock and send it by chutes down the mountainside into bins just above the railroad track.

Disinfection of Books.

[Harper's Weekly:] The danger from contagion from books that have been in the hands of persons suffering from various diseases has led to the invention of various methods of disinfection, of which none appears to be more effective than an apparatus devised by Marsoulan of Paris.

His process embraces two parts. In the first place, the books are placed in a "beater" where a strong current of air opens every leaf and an aspirator sucks out the dust and deposits it in aseptic water; then they are suspended in a disinfectant, the covers being bent back and held by clips so that the leaves are widely opened and placed over a heater which for a long time subjects them to a temperature of 167 degrees Fahrenheit. The paper is not damaged, and the efficiency of the process is said to have been demonstrated beyond question.

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Practical Poultry Culture in the Southwest

FINE FOWLS AND SOME SUCCESSFUL BREEDERS OF THEM.

By Henry W. Kruckeberg.

The 1915 Campaign.

POULTRYMEN ALIVE TO IMPORTANCE OF WORLD SHOW.

THAT the poultrymen of the Pacific Coast, and more especially those of California, are alive to the importance of taking hold of the Panama-Pacific Poultry Exhibition in San Francisco, and the San Diego show of the same year, early in the game, was clearly shown at an informal meeting of the executive committee of the California branch of the American Poultry Association, held in Los Angeles. Though this was the main object that brought the members together, the committee in forming a plan of campaign also gave recognition to the importance of promoting, developing and fostering the industry along economic lines: to show where wear and tear can be avoided, losses and shrinkage lessened, and ways and means for better marketing facilities secured. In a casual way, and of course subject to future contingencies, these measures in the rough embody the following provisions:

That close relation be maintained with the officials of the 1915 exhibition; that the State branch keep in touch with the national body, seeking its advice and recommendations in order to best represent it at that time, thus putting said exhibitions upon a basis of national recognition; that plans be fully formulated to present to the managers of said exhibitions; that it

ground; a better opportunity to study market conditions and to enlarge and extend the same; the rooting out of many evils affecting the industry.

Breeders and fanciers who may be sufficiently attracted to the proposition to want further information can be accommodated by addressing this department of The Los Angeles Times Illustrated Weekly.

The Rhode Island Red.

In the American class the Rhode Island Red fowl occupies a place of distinction in the Southwest, being quite as popular as the Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes, and is of equal beauty and economic value. In type, it is much like the other American breeds, but in color of plumage is a rich, brilliant red with black in the tail and wings, and a sprinkling of black ticking in the hackle of females; size and shape have become quite uniform, while the laying quality of the hens is high for a general purpose breed. Standard weights are: Cock, eight and one-half pounds; hens, six and one-half. The breed is supposed to have originated from crosses of the Asiatics, Mediterraneans and Games.

Killing the Family Dinner Bird

The most common way of killing fowl is by the block and hatchet, but it is not the way of the professional. Bleeding by sticking is the neatest method: it avoids the unsightly hacked throat. "The first essential," says the Stockman and Farmer in an article on table poultry and its preparation, "is a stout cord

recognized experience, "they always throw off all the same elements; some pure black, others of a peculiar shade of black splash. On the average one-half of the offspring spring from a pen of Blue Andalusians come one-quarter black and one-quarter white. The majority of breeders would of course throw out the off-colors and continue breeding only from the pure Blues, thus repeating results, viz., proportion 1:1:2—that is, one one-half blue, one-quarter black, one-quarter white. To the contrary, experiments show that mating of black and white 'offs' gives twice as great a proportion of Blues as does mating Blues to Blues. Some writers



"In other words, by the Mendelian law we find the black and white off-colored are really the pure breeds, and the Blues mongrel."

R. C. Punnett, professor of biology in the University of Cambridge, Eng., in his admirable monograph on Mendelism, cites the following experiments on corn-plant touching on comb formations:

"Certain breeds of fowls have a 'rose' and the 'pea' comb.

"On crossing the two, a 'walnut' seed results, the offspring of such walnuts bred together produce nine walnuts, three roses, three peas, and one comb in every sixteen birds. This case may be brought into line with the scheme if we consider the polymorphic pairs concerned to be rose (A) and absence of rose (a,) and pea (B) and absence of pea (b). The zygotie constitution of a rose is therefore AA and of a pea aaBB. A zygotie containing both A and B is a walnut: a zygotie containing neither A nor pea is a single. The peculiar features of this case lies in the fact that absence of rose and absence of pea are the same thing, i. e. single; and that doubtless owing to the fact that the disjunction of A and B both affect the same structure, the comb

[illegible]

"To be of direct use to the mass of poultry keepers, the facts of Mendelism must be demonstrated with reference to the bred poultry and the laws stated for direct application in the breeding of pure races. In all the countries of the world on this subject it seems clear that the behavior of the



VIEW OF YARDS OF J. C. PIKE, GARVANZA.

recommend to the national body the appointing of committees to confer and advise with said managers; that as a body it shall not ask for the appointment of superintendents nor managers at either the San Francisco or the San Diego International Poultry Show, until it is recognized that said candidates command the united support of the breeders and fanciers, not only of the United States, but also those of all foreign countries, so that there may be unity of action all along the line, and the exhibit be made to command world-wide recognition in fact as well as in theory; that publicity be given said exhibition, and especially the poultry exhibits; that a systematic canvass of the State be inaugurated to the end that the exhibit will impress all visitors that our poultry resources are great and displayed to the best advantages; that there shall be special exhibits by our local associations through the State branch; that State headquarters be established; that information bureaus be established; that a plan for the collection of contributions from the poultry associations, patrons and members be made, with a view to its proper use in the interests of advancing poultry culture along educational lines during the exhibition, and also for purposes of entertaining the delegates to the American Poultry Association convention in 1915, as well as distinguished visitors from abroad.

As supplemental to the foregoing having to do with future events, the committee, believing that the poultry industry of California should keep abreast of other industries many of which are of less (and but few of greater) importance, feels that the time is ripe to consolidate these various industries and interests, and that the State branch of the American Poultry Association is the proper body to do this work. The following are some of the benefits that are to be derived by the operation of these provisions:

Exchange of educational points upon poultry husbandry; opening up of new markets for our output; loaning, leasing and exchange of show room cooage; regulation of show dates; hiring of judges of national reputation; interchange of exhibits between various sections; the promotion of a better feeling and understanding which can be gained on a common meeting

suspended from overhead with either a hook or weight of about two pounds on the lower end. This should be placed at just a convenient height for picking the bird. The hook or weight is used to save time tying knots each time. All that is necessary is to wind the string around the bird's legs and hook it or throw the weight over where it will hold the cord securely. Use a barrel or box to catch the feathers, and a small kettle or paint can, with a hook fastened to the handle, to be hooked in the bird's mouth to prevent the blood from soiling the feathers.


"It requires very little practice to kill the birds in this manner. After the fowl is hung by the legs, cross the wings at the back and grasp the head in the left hand, the back of the head in the palm. With the end of the second finger hold the mouth open, then with the knife held in the right hand make a diagonal cut across the roof of the mouth, just where the arteries enter the head. With the point of the blade pierce the brain in about the middle of the roof of the mouth, which will loosen the feathers. As soon as the operation is finished the bird should be plucked, as the cooling of the body makes the feathers harder to pluck. A common pocket knife with a blade of ordinary length is the only implement necessary."

Mendelian In Poultry Breeding.

No one thing in recent years has appealed more strongly to advanced students in plant, animal and poultry breeding than the application of the Mendelian law in the fixation of certain desirable characters and the elimination of others of a negative nature. In its final exploitation and solution it is a problem fraught with possibilities of practical application to the breeding and mating of poultry that are destined to materially change many of our present conceptions in breeding operations. The oft-cited case with Blue Andalusians is typical of the manifestations of Mendel's theories when applied to poultry, and it also explains why this particular breed "throws" so many off-colored birds under present practices in the poultry breeding pen. "No matter how carefully the Blues are selected," says Bonafort, an English experimenter of

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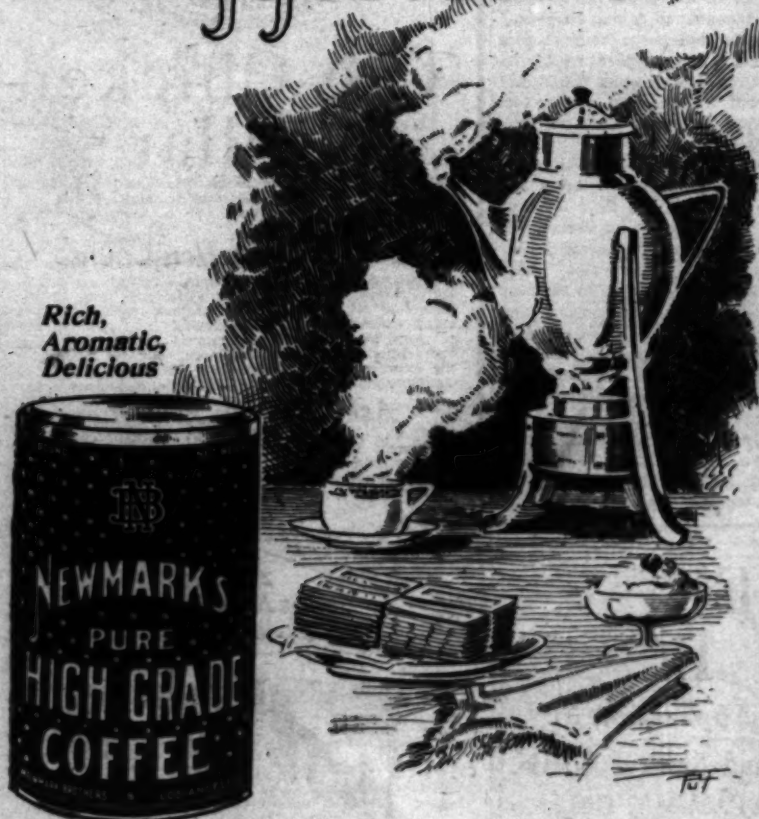
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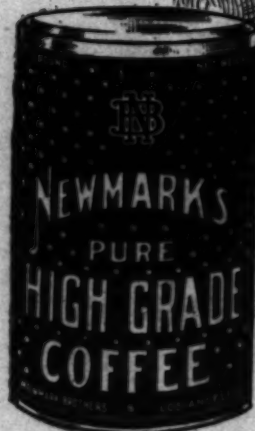
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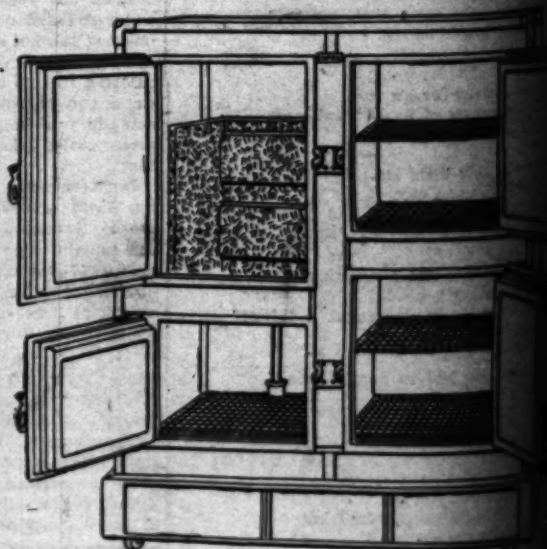


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